

Thinking robot developed by

WORON WORKERS COUNCIL

SYDNEY STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

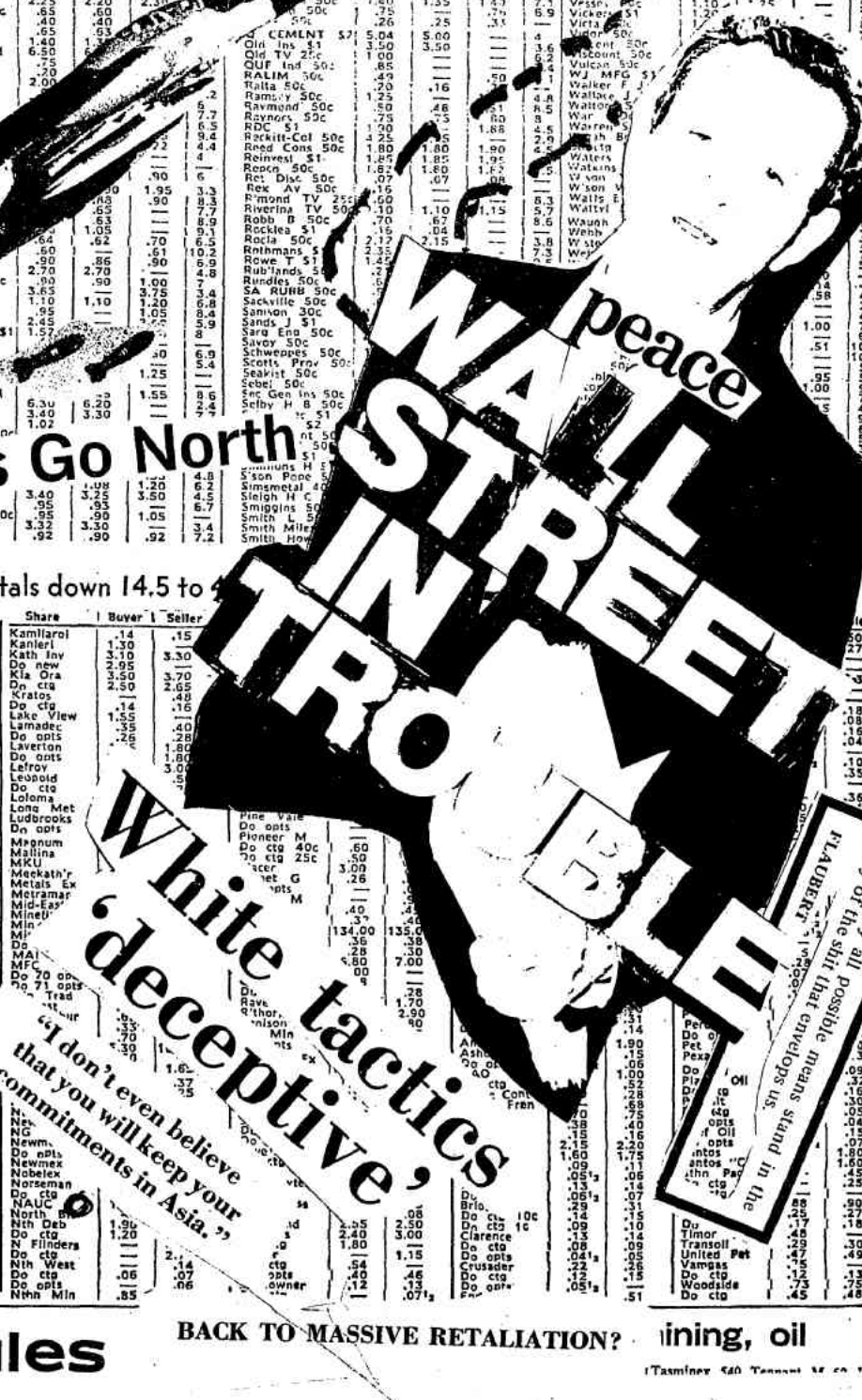
Australia is not yours

Midday chaos at Sydney exchange

Police prepare for violence

'We Will Meet As Enemies'

WAR IS GOOD BUSINESS INVEST YOUR SON



White 'deceptive' tactics 'I don't even believe that you will believe commitments in Asia.'

Table of Sydney Stock Exchange prices with columns for Share, Last Sale, Buyer, Seller, Yld. %, and various stock symbols like ACF, SHIRL, ANG, etc.

WORONI

THE JOURNAL OF THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

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The Guevara has put Vietnam in its world context, "Vietnam - a nation representing the aspirations, the hopes of a whole world of forgotten peoples - is tragically alone" - Vietnam will be the tomb of imperialism.

The hopes of the third world, the poor, the suppressed, the exploited rests with the revolutionaries of Vietnam. This editorial will not repeat the brutal lies surrounding the foreign intervention in Vietnam. This editorial will not attempt to analyse the imperialistic endeavours of the United States government or its bum-licking ally the Australian Liberal-Country party government.

This editorial will not attempt to repeat the history of the war nor surmise on the atrocities perpetrated against the Vietnamese people in their struggle for national liberation and self-determination.

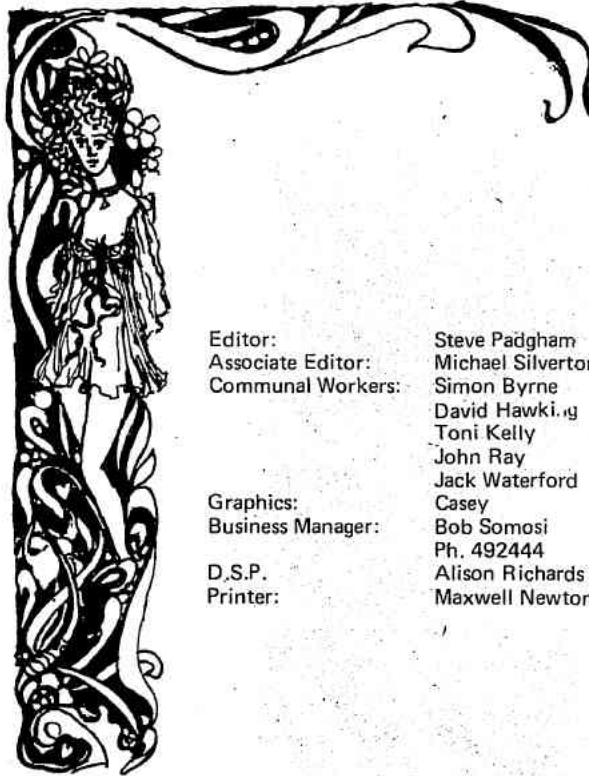
This editorial will not comment on the course of the war, the pacification programmes, Nixon's latest tactic of changing the colour of the corpses and the support of puppet regimes in a widened Indo-China war.

Rather this editorial will ask why should 6% of the world's population control 65% of the world's wealth? Why should the U.S. be allowed to create and maintain dependent regimes which do not threaten her economic and political interests? Why should we, white, affluent, educated, stand by and watch this happen?

We should not stand by, we should not stop at protesting, we must resist like the Vietnamese before us. As Eldridge Cleaver in "Soul on Ice" said, "Man, if you're not part of the solution then you're part of the problem".

If you're turning 20 years old and male, refuse to register for National Service, help make conscription inoperable and a conscript army impossible. Incite opposition to conscription. If you earn a living, refuse to pay war taxes, boycott firms which profit out of the Vietnam War.

Finally, one can vote in the street, against the war, and all wars like it. Join the Moratorium on the 30th of June and Stop Work to Stop the War.



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letters letters

silverton exposes himself

Dear Sir,

A close friend and excellent legal advisor of mine, Wallace E. Greenslades Esq., to be precise, has informed me of the nefarious activities of the Anti-Apartheid Committee. The name, Michael Silverton, has appeared and been implicated in certain literature printed and indeed distributed by the same committee. It was a grave revelation, for on examining that aforementioned name, I found something oddly reminiscent of my own Michael Silverton. Zounds and Godsplunges, I said to myself, and in that order, can that really be my name. A careful consultation with the book of telephonic numbers and dogeared birth certification lead me to believe that I was the one and indeed only Michael Silverton resident in Canberra. What then was I, a meek and timid Woroni staff reporter, doing painting Embassy fences and inciting people towards activities opposed to the best interest of the Government?

A quick examination of my all-day, grade B, British conscience quickly pointed out the following facts. Firstly I am morally obliged to oppose Apartheid. Secondly I must show my disapproval for the overt acts in which I was implicated. Thirdly these ragged little charlies must be taught not to take the name of Michael Silverton in vain.

Proceeding on these aims I sped in the general direction of down to the Union. 'Damn, I forgot my cravat'. I sped home again; now we are ready. Proceeding on these aims I sped in the general direction of down to the Union. My first thought was to find a representative of the students. I entered the Woroni office, none there. I entered the SRC office and announced after the fashion of that great BBC announcer, friend and legal advisor, Wallace Greenslades Esq., no less, "Has anyone seen a representative of the students?". "Uh whata clot" came the carefully drafted reply. I looked in file under 'R' and discovered that representatives of the students were in fact filed under SRC, but under SRC I found 'to be elected once a year'. At that point I gave up in despair, assured in the knowledge that no representative of the students would ever allow himself to be subjected to the indignity of election. In the background in busy little cubicles secretaries steamed away on typewriters. "I have a complaint to make". The secretary looked at me quizzically from beneath a pair of heavy beer filled glasses, handed me assorted forms and exclaimed: "Fill these out in triplicate and file them carefully away under Z". After I left the Union, a nauseating feeling of being hopelessly bogged in the middle of an endless letter overcame me. I must extricate myself at once.

SO, LET THE CHARLIES INVOLVED IN THE BESMIRCHING OF THE GREAT AND ILLUSTRIOUS NAME OF MICHAEL SILVERTON BE WARNED: 'THERE ARE ONLY SIX AND A HALF SHOPPING DAYS TO CHRISTMAS'.

No, No, that's wrong mutter, mutter, needle, noddle noo, crint, sepriste yours etc.

MICHAEL SILVERTON

dark room

Dear Sir,

The appearance of Dr Griffin's photograph instead of Prof. Zubrzycki in a recent issue of Woroni was due to great incompetence on the part of myself. It was the result of inadvertant dark-room shuffling and I apologise to Prof. Zubrzycki for the confusion and any resulting inconvenience.

Ian K. Crain
 Woroni Photographer.

naughty arthur is a racist

Dear Sir,

It has been said fairly credibly that racial prejudice is the foster child of ignorance. A child learns his prejudice from his ignorant parents and their generation and they from their parents who, again, know nothing of the people they blindly mistrust or hate or fear or whatever.

It is also said that Arthur Calwell is a racist or is racially prejudiced. He said that two Wongs don't make a white, but no one seems to know precisely in what circumstances he dropped this sad line, and those who readily lash Calwell do not seem to care to know.

They also tell me that Arthur Calwell speaks Mandarin and/or understands the Chinese written language. So if he is racially prejudiced then he is a little inconsistent I think. Who ever heard of a dull brute racist undertaking such a heavy study. The least a white supremacist asks is that the bastards should learn English.

Please remember that Arthur Calwell is of a generation that learned little of non white people that was not shallow or prejudiced nonsense.

I will venture yet another uneducated guess at the old man's views in this sensitive area. He is either an inconsistent bigot or, assuming that our immigration policy will in the intermediate future be truly administered along socio-economic lines, he is a thinker at least one full generation ahead of his immigration ministry contemporaries.

Michael McDonnell

simple simon

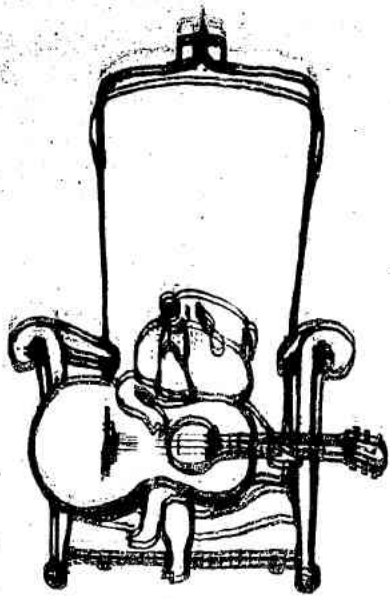
Dear Sir,

In the last issue a letter was published from sexy B. Arowicz complaining about the 'sexual cartoons' in Woroni. Sexy said, in part, that "I fail to see how variations of lavatory inscriptions can gain rational support for the concept of intellectual freedom"... "Forgive me if intellectual myopia has made me miss any superb intellectual implications of your artistry but I am afraid that I still live with the rather quaint notion that values should be articulated through the VIGOROUS FUNCTIONING OF THE CRITICAL FACULTIES and not left simply to the portrayal of the reproductive ones..."

He must be kidding! Oh dear, oh dear Arowicz, liberal education died ages ago. Exercising critical faculties is simply not on. All round education has become simply to reproduce the critical shit, doled out by higher authorities, in exams - and then you have a pass. But crit-shit just wrecks art, Arowy, wrecks it. Crit is not living but killing - taking some fantastic sequence of words dreamed up and written down by some incredible bloke and dissecting it and slashing it with your sterilized, qualified, educated block until the guts of art fall out and turn putrid. So, old Arowy, there is only one way out of this death-trip - produce, create live. And if this means sex and porno and any thing, then O.K. Art is not puerile and if some porno is puerile, then it does not merit being looked at. There is no reason for porno to be published - I don't particularly like porno (although I know a lot of science students who get quite a kick out of it) but please let's not have any of this "critical faculties" bit. Whether it is production or reproduction it doesn't matter as long as it lives.

Directionless emotionalism - learn to feel. If the words jump and dance and sing on the page, then you are there. So much for the future of Woroni.

A Woroni staff member,
 Simon Byrne.



Got those
low down,
top dog blues.



Reprinted from 'The Australian'

see The Pink Pages for Business and Trade Listings

"They don't understand it's harder to hit a hoe than a factory!"

I'm as sick of reading about Vietnam as you are. But two news reports I've just read compel me to write about it. I can't pretend to have anything new to say. Anything that hasn't been said a hundred times before. But while America keeps dropping the same bombs I feel entitled to keep making the same points.

The first news story concerns a form of protest that seems almost nostalgic. A young Italian soaked his clothing in petrol ignited himself from a so-called eternal flame and died at the foot of Geneva's War Memorial.

On the same day this newspaper published some figures from the Institute of Strategic Studies. Stupefying figures on bomb loads, defoliation, injuries, aircraft. Reminiscent of the statistical puffery that MGM or 20th Century Fox used to publicise their Ben Hur or Cleopatras.

From the studios that brought you Hiroshima and Korea, Presidential productions bring you Vietnam. In blood and thunder.

The death toll of "free world forces" amounts to 170,000. The combat dead of the "enemy" is 700,000.

(Now, I wonder where that young man from Geneva should be counted? Is he one of the goodies' dead? Or should he be added to the VC body count? Along with all those women, children and buffaloes).

We can take it for granted that the last figure is somewhat exaggerated. It is now well known that the Pentagon likes to tell its fish stories. On the other hand, the figures relating to civilian deaths are almost certainly underestimated. So the grand total of those who've died since 1961 must be very close to one million. Or one out of every 40 of the population.

Meanwhile the aluminium bones of thousands of aircraft lie scattered in the forests, 20 per cent of which have been defoliated. Expressed another way, one tree in every five is dead.

Measured in In-God-We-Trust dollars, the cost to the American taxpayer approaches \$400,000 million. In other words, the Americans have lavished their riches on the Vietnamese to the extent of \$10,000 per head, and \$75,000 per dead.

Then there are the maimed and the maddened. Not to mention the half million refugees.

Not a bad effort. Especially when the Pentagon has been fighting with its nuclear arm tied behind its back.

Well, that's what the war's done to Vietnam. What has it done to us?

It has filled us first with horror and ultimately with hopelessness. For years the students have booed their villain but now their voices are growing hoarse and falling silent. Their critics have argued that much of the protest involved exhibitionism, political manipulation and simple self-interest.

Their motives have been questioned to the extent that one columnist described the peace movement's atrocity photographs as "the pornography of protest!" And I suppose there's some basis for all these allegations.

After all, every movement has had its opportunists and neurotics. And there are many protesters I've met who are proprietorial about the war and wouldn't know what to do with themselves if we didn't have it.

But it is undeniable that the anti-war movement has embodied the noblest ideals of the most troubled generation. As the rest of society was happily consuming and polluting they marched and chanted. It was naive and attractively optimistic. As the song said, "love is all you need." Now their efforts seem to have consolidated conservative regimes throughout the western world and the war goes on. Subsequently many of the young have traded their idealism in on cynicism. And that is a tragedy for society.

What else? Well, the presidency is bankrupt. Men who came to power on the promise of peace promptly beat their

plough-shares into swords. When Roosevelt or Truman or Kennedy spoke to us we wanted to believe them. When Johnson or Nixon opened their mouths, we couldn't. And the same mistrust and disbelief extends to our leaders. Instead of having spokesmen for an Australian policy we've had ventriloquial dolls.

Our responses have been numbed in other ways as well. Just as the generals sat sipping tea on the hillside over Balaclava, we've watched the war on television. "Pass the sugar, dear, while the nice soldier interrogates the prisoner with his rifle butt."

A few years ago my wife would cry. Now she watches wordlessly or lowers her eyes. I can guess at what she's thinking but there doesn't seem much point in talking about it any more.

Vietnam has made society more permissive. In the worst sense. Now that we've got over the first shock of My Lai, the vocabulary of war is so much wider. We have become more tolerant of horror. After Auschwitz, Bachau was not so shocking. After the first A Bomb, Nagasaki was just an echo. After President Kennedy's assassination, Bobby's was an anti-climax. Thus revelations subsequent to My Lai have caused more weariness than agony.

Yet we've come to approve of hypocrisy. It's amazing how many people want Calley and Medina punished for My Lai as if that would solve something. Or prove something. In its end result, the massacre was no different to any of a thousand bombing raids.

The villagers were no more dead, no more mutilated. The only difference is that My Lai was the work of fear-crazed soldiers whereas other villages are razed by aloof technocrats in high-flying aircraft.

Yet is society less responsible for hanging someone if it uses a longer rope? In his evidence Medina has described the day before My Lai. He's told how his men stumbled on to a mine field where they were blown limb from limb, where

even his medic went insane. The villagers were not the only victims of My Lai. Under the precedents set by the trials of Japanese war criminals, it is not sufficient to charge the men in the field. We should go on and charge Westmoreland. And even then society would be using the trials as a piece of buck-passing - right down the line from the President and the Pentagon and the public.

I agree that it's monstrous that the soldiers should go unpunished. But it would be unthinkable if they were condemned by the system that gave them their orders.

There were victims of Vietnam at Kent University among both the students and the National Guard. For all I know, my young children are victims of Vietnam. All their lives they've been watching that war on television. It's been unavoidable.

Subsequently it must seem as much a part of life to them as breakfast and Sesame Street. God knows what that will do to their values and sensitivities. As they watch the screen their faces are impassive, mysterious.

Patriotism has been a casualty of the Vietnam war. That's its body under Old Glory, bleeding sawdust. For the first time in history masses of people have turned their backs on their national leadership and identified with the enemy.

Arthur Koestler once described the Jews as "the exposed nerve ends of mankind." Now the Vietnamese fulfil the symbolic role of humanity's victim and, because of intensity of guilt within the Western nations, many of the democratic allegiances that have taken centuries to develop have been destroyed in a decade.

The Vietnam war has deepened all our social divisions. The gaps between generations, classes and colors have become perilous. The old who own and control decent society find themselves at war with their own children as the imaginary line that separates North and South Vietnam divides parent and child.

The racialism implicit in our Vietnam policies - and explicit in the GI's jargon - strengthens the position of the black revolutionary in the American ghetto. At the same time it highlights the hypocrisy of the Australian position which can be summed up in two phrases. One: You've gotta stop them somewhere. Two: White Australia.

Kennedy tried to fill a troublesome tooth in South-East Asia with a few advisers. Johnson tried to extract the tooth with a massive escalation. Now Nixon seems to have admitted defeat in regard to the tooth and, in an adventurous piece of dentistry, is attempting to remove the entire gum. Yet each of these men insisted that he was against a wider war and for a just peace.

While the war has changed the world for various minorities it has left the majority strangely untouched - and uninterested. And this indifference is probably the most disturbing aspect of the whole mess.

Millions of Australians and scores of millions of Americans seem to have felt little and learnt less. Could it be that one of the main reasons history repeats itself is that so few people bother reading it? Even while it's happening?

In the Quare Fellow, Brendan Behan describes the atmosphere in a prison as a man is prepared for his execution. We never see the man or know his name. We have no way of estimating the magnitude of his crime. In a sense the victim is irrelevant to Behan's purpose for he directs our attention to the other prisoners and the warders and shows the terrible effect of that execution on all of them.

Others argue against capital punishment on specific, academic grounds. Such as the possibility that the condemned man might be innocent. Or on the basis that the statistics show hanging to be a poor deterrent. In contrast, Behan argues against it because of the psychological and social damage it does within the prison.

To me it's the same with Vietnam. Hanging to be a poor deterrent. In the war without reference to its dead. You can hate the war because of the psychological and social damage it's causing to the rest of us. Thousands of miles away.

Phillip Adams
Thanks to the 'Australian' for permission to reprint this article.



BRIEFS

Six more Colleges of Advanced Education have recently applied to join the Australian Union of Students. When they join, it will be the largest union in Australia.

Scotland has its Morrisons & Ducketts too. The annual conference of the Scottish Union of Students saw students from Paisley Polytechnic take out an injunction to prevent a merger with the National Union of Students (N.U.S.)

A committee of the Arts Faculty has recommended some basic changes in Arts courses to make Arts graduates employable. This report needs to be fully considered, and not pigeon-holed.

SRC Secretary Di Riddell has started a "swearing box" for the SRC Office. Anyone who swears has to contribute 5c towards the Pakistani appeal. Swearing in the office has since decreased markedly.

The constable who smashed an N.L.F. flagpole over Rae Ball's head on May 21, is known to members of the Violent Non-Action Self-Defence League. Word is that some Mosaic justice is being planned with an iron bar.

YOU CAN VOTE AGAINST THE VIETNAM WAR, EVERY TIME YOU GO SHOPPING?

THESE COMPANIES MAKE MONEY FROM THE VIETNAM WAR.

General Electric, Mobil, Esso, Dunlop, Edgell, Wm. Angliss, I.C.I., Kodak, A.W.A., R.C.A.

DONT LET THEM MAKE MONEY FROM YOU

Nazi Gary John Mangan was convicted in the Canberra Court of Petty Sessions last Thursday, for assault

We find it interesting that this case of assault bore a penalty of \$10.00 and not court costs payable. Under the Public Order Act, penalties can be as much as \$500.00 or 6 months imprisonment or both, for failing to disperse or creating an obstruction outside such public places as the Police Station and Parliament House. Therefore we suggest that if you take part in a demonstration against such issues as the Indo-China rape, Springbok Tours, Pakistani genocide against Balgla Desh etc., and you are ordered to disperse, by all means to do so. And if your sense of frustration at this denial of a right to protest against such issues is great, then you may smash an unsuspecting fascist in the face, resting happy in the knowledge that you will be fined a mere \$10.00. You may have to spend a whole day in court, but the chances are that you will not even have to pay court costs.

The temperature of napalm flame can reach 2060 degrees. A continuous column or rope of flaming gel can be projected with speed and accuracy to a small target over 150 yards away. Napalm is used in incendiary bombs, fire bombs, land mines and flame throwers.

In effect, technology has made it possible to bring the ovens to the people instead of the people to the ovens. Current production of napalm - B approaches 50,000,000 lbs a month, compared with 75,000,000 in World War II.



The glamour position of Woroni Editor falls vacant - small remuneration, lots of work, frustration, tears, copy etc. Become a Woroni Editor - apply to Mike Wright c/- ANU Students' Association.

The "gentleman" who insists on using foul language to library staff on the reserve desk has been noted. The Woroni soviet of workers and students think his churlish activities will have to be ended. Steps have been taken - be warned comrade - your services will be cut out and a victimization campaign in reverse can be easily waged.

A lunch-time general meeting of the Students' Association on last Thursday passed the motion:

"That the ANU Students' Association support the proposal that the ANU provide a full dental service on campus, membership to be compulsory, at a cost of \$5 per annum per student."

This is another step on the way to a dental service on campus. This proposal involves every student paying \$5 per year and in return getting free treatment except for the cost of materials.

Psychology students take note. The staff in the Psychology Department have jointly said that they oppose the use of any assessment of teaching ability in staff promotion procedures. What do they think they are here for, if their teaching ability isn't to be assessed?

ALARM

RAMPANT INCREASE IN CRIME AT ANU

Responsible authorities are alarmed at the sudden recent upsurge in student criminal activity in Canberra, especially involving ANU students. It is conservatively estimated that when charges at present before the courts are successfully pursued to their inevitable conclusion, there will be over 100 convicted felons roaming the formerly idyllic ANU campus, with more lying in wait in the schools to pursue their evil intentions to obstruct and to fail to disperse.

Legal authorities are concerned that this upsurge in crime has left the forces of law and order with insufficient time to follow up lesser offences, such as the continuance of the war in Indochina, which tend to pass unnoticed.

PAKISTANI

RELIEF

Report from the ANU Committee for Assistance to the East Pakistani refugees.

Since the formation of the Committee only two weeks ago, there has been an absolutely overwhelming response from the staff and students, to our urgent requests for donations to help the refugees. Despite the fact that we had a very limited organizational machinery as such, to deal with the situation, I think we could proudly claim that no other organization could have been more efficient in remitting money directly, to the area where it is needed. We have kept to our policy, namely, "what we receive today, we send off tomorrow, by cable". Our money has been remitted to the Indian Red Cross, ear-marked for the East Pakistani refugees.

The total amount collected between June 4 - 18th is \$8072.44, of which \$7,663.63 had been remitted by cable by Friday morning, 18th. The remaining \$408.81 represents the takings of our Friday night (18th) Sari pub crawl, and includes a cheque for \$50.00 given to us on that occasion by the Workman's Club. This money will be sent on Monday, 21st, together with some other money in hand, which came to us late on Friday 18th, and not yet included in our final total of \$8,072.44.

Of the moneys collected, an astonishing amount of \$786.87 came from the 250 students and staff of the Macquarie Primary school. Red Hill Primary gave us \$40.00; and the Boys Grammar have handed over amounts totalling \$99.01. John Ray, Ben Bremner and Philip Smith have been mainly responsible for the Boys Grammar effort.

Members of the public have also given money. One spectacular instance was \$150.00 given to us by a gentleman who wishes to remain anonymous.

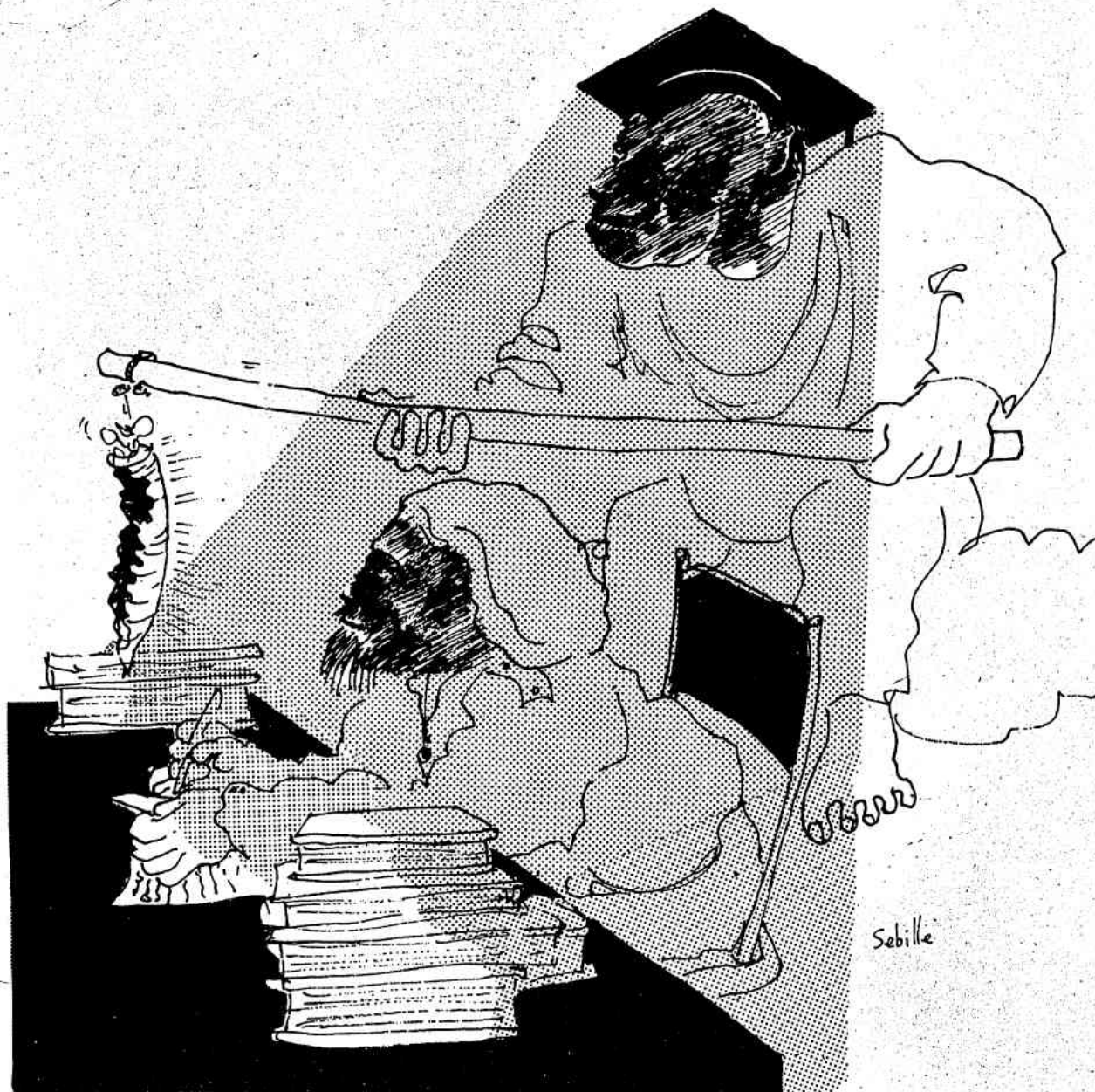
The Indian music night in Civic on Friday 11th netted \$1,378.00.

NOTE: An auction of miscellaneous items will take place next week. Would any person who wishes to donate any article for auction, please hand it in to Dr Rizvi or Sally Ray. Any kind of article will be accepted. The auction is being organised by Dr A.R. Crawford, Geophysics Dept.

It seems that decentralization in the collection of relief has been very effective, for in this way, people put in more effort in doing their own 'thing'.

A million thanks to all the U. and CCAE students, and school children, staff of ANU and the public! Thousands and thousands of lives may have been saved through your magnificent response.

Sally Ray.



DECIMATION OF THE MEO

A veil of secrecy nurtured in the powerful American Embassy in Vientiane, Laos, spreads across the entire country keeping newsmen, and thus the world, in ignorance of one of the greatest tragedies of the Indo-China war. The decimation of the Meo. The needless destruction of a minority people and their culture.

The Meo are a Chinese hilltribe clustering along the highest of the peaks in northern Laos and Thailand, and southern China. There are, or were, a few hundred thousand of them in the mountains of Laos. Their villages are comprised of from a few to fifty of their timber, bamboo and grass houses. Members of the tribe all follow tradition, wearing the same Meo costume, even in this day when few races of the region retain tradition in front of the vastness of materialistic culture.

Their living, and their farming, is communal. Members of the village are equally cared for, be they widow, orphan, or old man smoking his opium pipe from the end of his working days to a euphoric and oblivious reunion with the dust.

They are a peaceful people who share their mountains with neighbouring races of Lao, Yao, and Lao-tung without cultural friction. Outsiders are well received, and it's easy to grow to love such trusting people, I learned during the several months I lived with them, trying to share the ups and downs that make the life of a Meo. Once it was mainly ups, now the Meo have the downs always.

My first trip into the roadless Meo mountains in February, 1968, was strongly opposed by the Australian Embassy in Vientiane, who even resorted to threats to dissuade me from entering the north. But if you'd like to see the Meo or learn about them, then forget it. You're too late; ten years too late! Ten years ago the white man arrived in force, then the story became the familiar one of western influence corroding Eastern culture. With a slight difference; this time the white man was the American, and unfortunately for the Meo peasants, he was the American military man.

The home of the Meo is fantasy-like mountains with clouds ever drifting along the narrow valleys layered between the ranges. No roads, no government, no artifacts of modern civilisation other than the few carried on a tribesman's back, and were it not for the C.I.A. and helicopters, armies would remain distant stories even today.

Helicopters, piloted by ex-army civilians (the C.I.A.) and under contract to the U.S. government, ferried in U.S. Special Forces (the Green Berets) in the early sixties, to take control of the remote regions of Laos that had been forgotten by the rest of the war. This directly violated the Geneva Conventions, but the isolation of the region allowed them to stay out of the world's eye view.

Long Cheng, isolated in a distant valley, was transformed from a small village of the Meo to a huge but secret base for the illicit operations of the C.I.A., that were later to diversify from war to include the trafficking to Vietnam and Thailand of the raw opium grown by the Meo.

A Meo movement to break away the small section they inhabit in Thailand, together with the mountains in Laos, to form a Meo nation, was the American's carrot on a string. The Meo were naïve enough to trust the C.I.A., and for years they chased the carrot waved by the Americans, believing that if they fought with them, their powerful allies would bring about their nationhood dream after the war. Cruelly, the Meo were stabbed in the back, and the stab was fatal...it spelled the end of the Meo culture, and today the thirteenth hour has descended upon them. They have passed the point of no return.

In the early sixties when the Meo threw in their lot with the helicopter-borne C.I.A. and Green Berets, all was peaceful amongst the mountains. The U.S. gave every man and boy a gun. Each man became a farmer, father and irregular C.I.A. soldier. Every boy big enough, usually at 12 to 14 years old, was also given a gun to become farmer, hunter and soldier too.

Little changed. Those were the happy days that I was to hear the Meo reminisce about. The men threw away their primitive flintlock rifles, and the birds and the monkeys fell faster to the bullets of the hunters' new weapons.

Military-age single men were flown off to Long Cheng for four months training with the Green Berets. Scattered villages had Americans move in in twos, to set the village on a military footing.

Happy days were short-lived. The pro-communist Pathet Lao, with North Vietnamese supplies and advisors began advancing in the dry season of 1966, and each season's battles then grew hotter than the last. A big percentage, perhaps most, of the soldiers of the Royal Laotian Army sympathize with their socialist brothers of the north, and there is no desire in that army to fight a civil war.

"The dumb motherf.....s," I listened as an Air America pilot in a Vientiane bar holler, "the dumb motherf.....s, they won't fight." He was cursing the Royal Army. They wouldn't fight (and often still won't), so the Americans threw in the Meo against the yearly onslaught of the Pathet Lao. The Meo Army is a private American affair. With the Royal Army, they can only cajole and pour in more arms, but the Meo are theirs to do with just as they please.

where I stood and frightened the chickens. Every boy there was terrified. Each wanted to return to the familiar safety of his home. Speaking Lao, I had asked them myself. The oldest was 17, the youngest 11 years old.

Boys over the age of 12 were scarce, only the smallest 12 year olds were to be found in their homes. Last September I wandered through dying village after dying village. With all the unmarried men gone, and half the married ones, there is no longer enough manpower to cut the jungle for the traditional slash and burn agriculture. There were few rice fields, but there was rice. Sacks of it fall regularly through American controlled skies from American aircraft. With these handouts, and the melons, vegetables, and sugar-cane grown by the women, those remaining in their communities survive. But the others are not so fortunate.

The clandestine army is a one-way 'copter ride to death. None, but none, of those conscripted since 1966 has ever come back. I stayed in the homes of women who'd neither seen nor heard of their husbands since the day the C.I.A. called for them years back. Mothers lamented the 11 and 12 year old sons they'd lost to the helicopters. Old men were taking young second wives from the young, husbandless girls.

Casualties in the little-known war were

Of the refugees, about half the total population of Laos, the saddest are the Meo. Malaria had killed five children in a camp of 80 I visited in Paksane province, another way dying. Accustomed to malaria-free altitudes, the Meo don't have the immunity of the lowland people, and as they are squeezed off their mountain tops, the disease takes a toll of their children.

The menfolk of this group had deserted the C.I.A. army to escort their families south. Their village was ashes. The Green Berets had ordered all animals in the village locked up, all the people to leave immediately. They obeyed. They knew that the Pathet Lao were coming, and the end was near. They left as ordered, and fled south before jets screamed out of the sky to turn their homes to matchwood, their wealth of pigs, buffalos, chickens and horses to mincemeat. American policy demands that nothing be left standing or alive for the communists to inherit. American bombing policy has also turned more than half the total area of Laos to a land of charred ruins where people fear the sky, or as the U.S. calls it, a 'free fire zone.' They destroy everything the communists control, including all towns and villages.

Those Meo at Paksane were broken spirited. Once they believed in the Americans. Their association with the C.I.A. was supposed to bring the birth of their nation — instead, the Americans were rewarding the Meo with bombs that not only spelled death to their dreams of 'Meoland', but also death to the reality of their Meo lives.

The deserters were not going back; thousands more were ready to take off into the hills and leave the Green Berets to their own fighting, I was told.



Victory to the Laotian People

Major General Vang Pao is the leader by title, but each battalion is under the direct command of the Special Forces. Planning and decision-making is in the hands of the Americans at Long Cheng. A unit has a non-Meo officer at the Captain or Lieutenant level; a Thai, a Lao, or another, but always with a nearby Yankee ear in the cultural gap between officer and men, or between officer and boys.

Uncounted thousands of Meo perished whilst facing the communists in the dry season of 1966. 1967 was worse, and in 1968, enough leaked information indicated to journalists that the Meo battalions were being cut to pieces one after another in the region of the Plain of Jars. Helicopters shuttled back to the villages, relaying in ever younger Meo boys to the crumbling front defences. As casualties increased in the following years, the age of the soldiers fell rapidly, such that journalists in Vientiane often refer to Vang Pao's forces as 'the Children's Army'!

Far from any place peaceful, I sat in Ban Longpot, a Meo village not far from the Plain of Jars, and watched as an Air America helicopter ferried 23 young boys from the village to Moun Soui. The bombs at Moun Soui shook the hills

described as "proportional to the population....larger than the losses sustained by any other country on the face of this earth in the same period", (1966-1969) by William Sullivan, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs. Figures? There are none. The U.S. which keeps figures on almost everything, possibly you, and certainly on me, doesn't want any, for obvious reasons. Ron Rickenback, a U.S. AID official who resigned his office in disgust at his country's bombing of civilian targets, estimates that as many as 100,000 Meo had died in the war up to 1969 when he left his post in Laos.

The U.S. government blames communist attacks for the large toll of civilian casualties. A short trip in any direction out of Vientiane brings one to tens of thousand of refugees, who, to the dismay of the American Embassy, are ever ready to point the finger directly at the U.S. bombing as the cause of the many deaths their people suffered, and for all those limping round the villages with scarred bodies and missing limbs. To further upset the U.S. propaganda machine, the ex-communist citizenry have favourable opinions of the Pathet Lao, the so-called 'communists' under whom they lived for many years.

Morale is dead, but.....Some had gone to join the enemy, many of whom are also Meo. Others wanted to, but.....

The Meo have had enough, but they continue following American commands. Should they stop, will the rice their families depend on keep falling? It takes a minimum of a year to produce a crop of rice. In that year they could easily starve. They've had enough, but should they stop holding off the Pathet Lao, then their mountains would quickly fall into Pathet Lao control, and that puts them into the 'Free Fire Zone', and, as many have learned, the bombs arrive very shortly before the Americans' enemy.

Like desperate dogs they are trapped, and the C.I.A. holds the leash, and is not about to let it go as long as the Meo army can hold back the Pathet Lao a little longer, giving the Americans and their allies a little more security 100 miles south at the Thailand border.

The Pathet Lao are advancing. Apparently Mr Nixon thinks that delaying the inevitable embarrassment a few years is worth a lot — worth the extinction of another of the world's unique cultures.

by John Everingham
February 1971

WEAKEND

I: FRIDAY ALLDAY
Buy a dog and own an apple
Commercial airwaves peddle weather
Keep your toothbrush for forever
Yours; your chatties make you happy.
Buy some music; own a poem
It's a capital idea.
Tell me all about your new home,
But buy your own - don't drink my beer

II: SATURDAY ARVO
Have ten bucks on someone's racehorse
Running round your T.V. set
Abuse the jockey; keep the ticket =
Not his horse; it is your bet.

III: SUNDAY TWILIGHT
If your dog dies that's no value;
Eat your apple and it's gone,
Use your toothbrush, listen radio
They're no use to anyone....
Else.....
That horse you backed lost narrowly
Ask him why, boy, he'll be cool;
Eat your hay and eye you slyly;
"I'm just a horse, so who's the fool?"

Kevin Hindle.

SONNET TO GOLGOTHA
For Che Guevara on the third anniversary
of his murder by Warrant Officer Mario
Teran, La Higuera, Bolivia, October 9,
1967:

Fanatic gypsy priest, the Nazarene
With twelve rough lackeys, ignorant and wild,
Has magic; keeps the gullible beguiled.
His girlfriend is the harlot Magdalene,
He the bastard prodigee who dreamed
He was the Prince of Love, and having done,
Viliates hate, slams heaven's gate upon
Repentent Judas, strangled, unredeemed.

Mind upon his mystic sacred city,
He dissuades the brave, aids the loathed Rome,
Loves tyrants, suffers slavery; wails; bemoans
The Revolution - Arise, fight, be free!
Abandon "Give to Caesar what is his,"
Barabbas is about his business!

Kevin Hindle.

In "Indo-China 1971", an American
Friends Service Committee White Paper
on Requirements for Peace in South-East
Asia, there is a foreword which begins:
"On June 8, 1954, when the French mili-
tary collapse in Indo-China was apparent,
the Board of Directors of the American
Friends Service Committee issued a pub-
lic statement which read in part: The
American Friends Service Committee is
profoundly disturbed with the pressure
for United States military intervention
in Indo-China. On the basis of long
Quaker Experience in international ser-
vice, we are convinced that nothing but
disaster lies down the road. The destruc-

tiveness of modern war can produce not-
hing but hatred; even among those whose
behalf the fighting is ostensibly under-
taken, and hatred is no foundation upon
which freedom and democracy can be
built."

Two major landmarks have appeared
during 1971 in the course of the peace
movement's development around the
world: The first and most important
is "Indo-China 1971". The second is the
text of the talk by the Reverend Harvey
Perkins of the World Council of Churches
to a meeting organised by Christians for
Peace in Vietnam held at the Friends'
Meeting House, Turner, in April

In 1954 along with many fellow-citizens
I was comparatively indifferent to the
lot of the Vietnamese people. We have
the Friends to thank for their outstand-
ingly prophetic moral leadership at this
time. By April, 1965, when the Austral-
ian Government announced its decision
to send troops to Vietnam, my sentiments
coincided with those of the quotation
from "Indo-China 1971": It is this con-
viction which has led me to speak against
our participation in the war at various
times and places; to march in two mora-
toriums and to take part in the silent vi-
gils for peace at Parliament House orga-
nised by Christians for Peace in Vietnam:

Christians for Peace in Vietnam have sent
copies of "Indo-China 1971" to all mem-
bers of the Federal Parliament. Several
replies have been received and to describe
them as "interesting" is a masterly un-
derstatement. "Indo-China 1971" is one
of the most compellingly argued cases
against the Allied participation in the
war that I have read. Particularly impres-
sive is the use the authors make of the
findings of U.S. Senate subcommittees
and other Government sources in support
of their case. This booklet is not to be
missed. I believe copies are still available
at 10c from the Registrar, Mr David
Hodgkin, or Mrs Katherine Purnell (Secre-
tary, Christians for Peace in Vietnam, Tel
488913).

ARE WE
FOR
PEACE ?

THE CEMETERY OF AMERICAN
WARPLANES

The mass of corpses, crumpled, mangled
warped, twisted,
All these Americans demons fallen on
the ground, contorted.
Heads, necks, thousands of pieces of
wings,
Collected together to compare their
unfortunate adventures.
Ghost of the Phantom, riddled with
bullet holes.
Skyraider, a handful of broken bones.
In silence lies the Thunder Chief, dead.

It is ours, this sky! It is not theirs!
Pillars of fire rise, launched from the
ground.
Thunder and lightning ascend from
the angry earth.
In this net of fire fly the American
warplanes
Their wings ablaze, they smash against
our walls of bronze.

To whom belongs this blue sky?
The sky does not belong to these
vultures,
To these warplanes, to these ghosts
now lying here.
Vile creatures! You are frightened of a
blade of grass.
Of a quiver of the breeze, of a whirl
of air.
And you bring violence to oppose the
flow of life.
But a grain of sand suffices to destroy you.

Leaving these corpses of American
warplanes
I return to hear the cascading laughter
of life.
We, who forge our implements, who
plough our fields,
Will triumph over the enemy,
A cocoon sprouting its bud
is stronger than any bomb

Xuan Zieu
translated by Nguyen Dien

As Americans, the authors are concerned
to point out the following failures in
American policy:

- Instead of containing China, intervention
has had the effect of increasing Chinese
influence;
- Instead of stopping the spread of Com-
munism by defeating the forces of nation-
al liberation, the result of Allied efforts is
that less of Indo-China is now under U.S.
supported governments than in 1954 or
since;
- Instead of preserving the freedom of the
South Vietnamese, the U.S. has maintain-
ed regimes in Saigon which have prosec-
uted war in defiance of the popular will
and have imprisoned those who publicly
advocated reconciliation, neutrality, and
peace;
- Instead of preventing a bloodbath, the
tonnage of bombs used by the Allies has
been 500 times that used by the other
side, and for the past six years have killed
more civilians every six months than the
other side has in sixteen years;
- Instead of protecting South Vietnam
from the aggression from the north, the
American-supported Diem government
was so repressive that it provoked a wide-
spread civil war.

THE SONG OF THE FIGHTERS

They rob us of our land and put it
under their ploughs
They raze our homes and build
military posts,
Crying will not dissipate our
anger,
Imploping pity will not open
the way to salvation

Guns and bombs are not our way
of life,
We have never been friends of
war,
But here they come, armed to
the teeth,
Shall we resign ourselves to
slavery? N e v e r.

Let's rise up, rifles and knives
in hand,
Let's defend our lands, our rivers,
our marketplaces
Cruel and truculent they
are,
But for blood they will pay
with blood

Those who come to commit
aggression,
Those who bring in elephants to
trample their ancestors' tombs, (1)
We shall hold our rifles firm and
crush them,
As we did their like years
ago

Night after night, under the
palm trees,
Our land stirs, our people prepare
for attack.
The fighters' eyes shine in
the darkness,
They look at the stars, embrace
the immense vault of heaven.
Forward they march, singing
passionately,
Of their beloved land, their blood
and bones shall be the ramparts.

Translated from the Vietnamese
(1) An old saying used to designate
traitors to the country.

The White Paper goes on to give a detail-
ed account of the effect of the war in Lao
Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam and America
itself. As America's ally, Australia is
guilty of the same failures of policy and
disastrous actions.

"Indo-China 1971" ends with constructive
proposals and a statement of the require-
ments for peace, the most important of
which is the withdrawal of all foreign
troops and advisers in order to allow the
Vietnamese people to express their own
wishes and determine their own future:
President Thieu and Marshal Ky must
be persuaded to withdraw from public
life as they are too much identified with
the events of the last seven years to be
able to contribute to their eventual solu-
tion.

Because (1) we still need to arouse Aus-
tralian to a realisation of the sufferings
of the Vietnamese peoples;
(2) the continuing operation of the Na-
tional Service Act results in the continua-
tion of that suffering;
(3) the publication by "The New York
Times" of secret documents concerning
Allied entry into the war calls in ques-
tion still further our own involvement.

I intend to participate again in the Mora-
torium on 30th June.

George Garnsey, ecumenical chaplain.

george iii's message to the troops in the american colonies

sometimes necessary to prevent what might be more ruinous to a country than the loss of money. The present contest with America I cannot help seeing as the most serious in which any country was ever engaged: it contains such a train of consequences that they must be examined to feel its real weight. Whether the laying of a tax was deserving all the evils that have arisen from it I should suppose no man could allege without being thought more fit for Bedlam than a seat in the Senate; but step by step the demands of America have risen; independence is their object; that certainly is one which every man not willing to sacrifice every object to a momentary and inglorious peace must concur with me in thinking that this country can never submit to: should America succeed in that, the West Indies must follow them.... Ireland would soon follow the same plan and be a separate state; then this island would be re-

The refusal of many Americans to accept the inevitable in Vietnam comes oddly from a people who owe their very existence as a nation, to Britain's recognition in 1783 that military victory and national self-interest are not always synonymous and may be mutually incompatible. There are some curious and illuminating parallels between the Vietnam War and the War of Independence. In both cases the imperial power justified the use of force to deny national independence not in a local, but in a global context. Today the Americans see a communist victory in Vietnam as significant, not in itself, but as part of a continuous erosive process which will ultimately engulf the entire 'Free World'. Vietnam alone, they say, is not worth a war, but where will it all end? It is interesting that George III also had his domino theory, which he outlined in a letter to Lord North on 11 June 1779. It is worth quoting because it evokes so many echoes of White House pronouncements on Vietnam; indeed, suitably updated - and translated into the sham-Lincolnian prose so beloved by Washington scribes - it could have been delivered by Mr Nixon himself on Monday:

I should think it the greatest instance among the many I have met with of ingratitude and injustice, if it could be supposed that any man in my dominions more ardently desired the restoration of peace and solid happiness in every part of the empire than I do; there is no personal sacrifice I could not readily yield for so desirable an object; but at the same time no inclination to get out of the present difficulties, which certainly keeps my mind from a state of ease, can incline me to enter into what I look upon as the destruction of the empire. I have heard Lord North frequently drop that the advantages to be gained by this contest could never repay the expense; I own that, let any war be ever so successful, if persons will sit down and weigh the expenses, they will find, as in the last, that it has impoverished the state, enriched individuals, and perhaps raised the name only of the conquerors; but this is only weighing such events in the scale of a tradesman behind his counter; it is necessary for those in the station it has pleased Divine Providence to place me, to weigh whether expenses, though very great, are not



"I rate myself as a deeply committed pacifist," Nixon told the "N.Y. Times" on March 9

Here are all the familiar characteristics of the hawk: professions of a peaceful disposition; ritual denunciation of war; willingness to negotiate about everything - except the substance; claims to reasonableness as contrasted with utter intransigence of one's opponents - the Americans actually had the nerve to want independence!; absence of any sense of proportion - the war was 'the most serious in which any country was ever engaged; prophecies of cosmic doom unless military victory is secured (Governor Reagan, I see, believes defeat in Vietnam could lead to 'a thousand years of darkness for unborn generations'); and finally the use of the term 'firmness' as a euphemism for escalation. It is interesting to note, too, that King George, like many US hawks today, stressed the very size and power of his country as an additional reason for not conceding defeat. In another letter he writes that he 'could never suppose this country so far lost to all ideas of self-importance' as to grant America independence, for then it would 'fall into a very low class among the European states'. Or, as he put it again, 'The giving up the game would be total ruin, a small state may certainly subsist but a great mouldering one cannot get into an inferior situation but must be annihilated'. Depressingly little has changed in imperial delusions over the past two centuries. George III is alive and well, and living in Washington.

duced to itself, and soon would be a poor island indeed, for reduced in her trade, merchants would retire with their wealth to climates more to their advantage, and shoals of manufacturers would leave this country for the new empire. These self-evident consequences are not worse than what can arise should the Almighty permit every event to turn to our disadvantage; consequently this country has but one sensible, one great line to follow, the being ever ready to make peace when to be obtained without submitting to terms that in their consequences must annihilate this empire, and with firmness to make every effort to deserve success.

STAFF PLEDGE OF SUPPORT

In connection with the forthcoming June 30th Moratorium and the nationwide stopwork

In connection with the forthcoming June 30th Moratorium and the nation-wide stopwork planned for that day, the following declaration of support is being circulated among members of staff and postgraduate students:

"We, the undersigned staff members and postgraduate students of the Australian National University, wish to express our support for the Vietnam Moratorium Campaign, and pledge ourselves, in support of the policy of stopping work on June 30th, to donate to the Moratorium Committee a sum equivalent to our earnings for that day".

Signatures received so far (18/6/71):

Douglas Fraser	Classics, SGS.
Humphrey McQueen	History, SGS.
Prof. C.M. Williams	History, SGS.
Prof. H. Neumann	Pure Maths, SGS.
Dr. B. Kent	History, SGS.
Dr. S. Fitzgerald	Far East History, RSPacS.
Mr N. Stokes	Maths, RSPHysS.
Mrs W. Stokes	Germanic Languages, SGS.
Jain McCalman	History, SGS.
Dr. C. Crisp	French, SGS.
John Kolff	Economics, RSPacS.
Dr. E.C. Fry	History, SGS.
Mrs D. Gollar	History, SGS.
Eileen Haley	English, SGS.
Peter McCawley	Economics, RSPacS.
Dr. G. Bartlett	History, SGS.
John Holgate	Germanic Languages, SGS.
Craddock Morton	Philosophy, SGS.
Mr K. Lycos	Philosophy, SGS.

The pledge has two aims: firstly, to help the moratorium campaign overcome its present severe shortage of funds; secondly to provide a more significant gesture of commitment than merely signing a petition. Any other worker who responds to our call for a stoppage on June 30th stands to lose his day's pay at the very least - possibly even his job - and we feel that it is not right for students to gain from their privileged position. This is your chance to show that you are just as committed, and just as prepared to make sacrifices for your commitment, as the other members of the community who will be supporting the June 30th Moratorium.

We stress that the Moratorium is expressly opposed to any form of violence, and that by supporting this pledge you will be declaring your support for a policy of non-violent dissent.



If you wish to give your support, please fill in the form below and return it to Doug Fraser, Classics, SGS.

I wish to add my name to the Staff Pledge of Support for the June 30th Moratorium.

Name: _____ Phone: _____
Department: _____

All cheques should be made payable to:
The Treasurer,
Canberra Moratorium Committee,
30 Canning St., Ainslie.

If you have already contributed a sum equivalent to a day's pay, you may regard this as a discharge of your obligation under the pledge. Any further contribution will, of course, be very welcome.

RESISTANCE

CONSCRIPTION: the case for non-registration in 1971.

"The voice of the individual conscience is becoming less able to be heard in today's society where the powers of the State are becoming more and more stifling...When one ceases to be in a position to have the right to self-determine one's participation in a war, with all its connotations of killing and oppression, then the society which has bred this situation fails to be a democracy...Surely the most extreme violation of individual freedom is to force men to kill others with whom they have no legitimate quarrel."

John Varley, conscientious non-complier.

In any discussion of conscription, it is important to realise that there are two kinds of reality involved: the cardboard "official" reality of registration forms, medical examinations, induction notices, deferrals, public service terminology, regulations and "National Service"; and the personal reality of induction on a grey winter's morning, of mothers' and girlfriends' heartbreak, of free young men going through a gate and handing over their destinies to the autocratic, inhuman system that is the army, and of dead Vietnamese and Australians.

Most of us live in the cardboard world and it is not until we are faced with our own call up and induction, or that of a close friend, or until we start to think beyond the "official" reality and try to find the reasons behind the bureaucratic madness, that a few of us may reconsider our position, to see if what we have been accepting as fact is not perhaps an artificial facade to the real meaning of conscription: the brutalizing of man, the destruction of his personal freedom, the training of men to be unthinking killers, the utter absorption of people into a system which serves no purpose other than to act as an efficient machine of destruction.

The cardboard reality speaks of defence pacts, "democracy" and "communism", the "balance of power", the "economics" of "defence" forces, domino theories, and "threats to our security". It speaks of "protective reaction", "strategic relocation of our forces", "pacification" and "Vietnamisation". It speaks of joining the army to "become a man", of "service to your country", of "doing your duty". The personal reality is the complete removal of one's identity and freedom by authority over which one has no control; the great personal risk to life and health for which meagre pay and little recognition are given; the intensive training to become an aggressive externally directed, dehumanised machine; and the use of these "skills" to kill Vietnamese in their own country, to destroy their homes and relocate whole villages, to destroy crops — to destroy an entire people.

In support of the cardboard world of our subjugation by American economic, political and military interests we send a voteless minority to carry out the official policies of Free Fire Zones, Search and Destroy, the Body Count and the Kill Ratio, defoliation and Urbanization (the uprooting of millions of people from their traditional homes and forcibly relocating of them in "refugee" camps near the cities — thus obtaining the cardboard result of having x% of the population under government control). We are fighting not "for freedom" but rather in support of our own selfish insurance policy with the Americans, in support of U.S. economic interests (e.g. the massive oil-fields off the coast of Vietnam "sold" to U.S. Oil Companies by the Saigon regime), and in support of the Americans' fear of "communism", a term freely applied to any popular movement which threatens American hegemony over a country. In short, we are inextricably weaving ourselves into the web of the "haves" against the "have nots", the oppressors against the oppressed. And we could not do this without conscription.

Conscription in its present form was introduced in October 1964 amid promises that it was only to be used for "home training". In 1965 the Government abandoned this pretence, conscripts were sent to Vietnam, and over 200 of them have been killed there since. The government could not raise a volunteer army for an unpopular war in Vietnam — few volunteered because few seriously believed that the Vietnamese people, in fighting for their own independence, threatened Australia. Nor did the Government really try to raise a volunteer army — as the Parks Commission on conscription clearly demonstrates. Instead, the Government took the easy, politically expedient way out and said to a few 20-year-olds: "We must defend democracy against the communists — off you go." Since then conscription has gradually become institutionalised in Australian society. People generally accept it because (a) it does not affect them and (b) it's been there a while anyway. Or, as Richard Nixon has pointed out, "We have lived with the draft so long that too many of us accept it as normal and necessary."

It is the people who are not directly affected by conscription, and because of this accept it, who allow the continuation of the conscription system. It is the people who are exempt from the call up who, by not acting against it, give their tacit consent to the call up of the selected few. The Government knows this and has carefully designed the N.S. Act in such a way as to minimize dissent, by always providing an escape route for the majority, whilst it quietly, and almost unnoticed by the majority, continues to use the minority, against their wishes, for its own ends.

The National Servitude Act is deliberately selective — 20 year-olds are forced to give up their lives for two years, some of them forever, in order to keep the world "safe" for those who are not called up: some are forced into the role of oppressors while the others reap the benefits to be amongst the "haves". Thus only a very narrow age group is affected — and the silence of the other age groups supports this selectivity and minimizes dissent. Resistance from the victim age group is further minimized by the ballot system — many comply simply because they can always see the possibility of a way out of the system by going along with it, by taking their chance with the marbles and medicals and hoping for the best. The Government knows that if it were to conscript all 20-year-olds the number of draft resisters would render the system unworkable.

Similarly, Conscientious Objection provisions are a useful part of the Act. By channelling off the predictably small number of pacifist and religious objectors by granting them C.O. status (even against their will in some cases), the Government creates a safety valve which allows the machinery of conscription to continue running fairly smoothly. Thus C.O.'s actually abet the system which, because of its complicity with war, they profess to abhor. The C.O. clauses also serve to minimize dissent in another way: by providing an aura of respectability for the Act — "it can't be that bad, nobody who doesn't want to go has to." But the Government is careful not to extend C.O. to cover objection to a particular war (e.g. Vietnam) as it realises that the number escaping would be embarrassingly large — an effective C.O. provision (from the objectors' viewpoint) would cause the collapse of the draft. The present C.O. clause serves the system well — as long as the army gets its numbers the government is happy. Similarly, the so-called civilian "alternatives" occasionally mooted by the government would serve merely as a safety valve to quieten dissent and provide an aura of respectability whilst the machinery of conscripting those unable to get out of it continued.

To comply with the National Service Act is to signal your acceptance of the validity of the conscription system. To register for national service is to sign away all rights of self-determination: it is to register your tacit support for American and Australian domination

of the people of Vietnam: it is to acquiesce in the selective and discriminatory application of an unjust law against the few who have no defence against it. It is to accept the validity of the "official", cardboard reality, and to ignore the reality that lies beyond that facade.

To refuse to comply with the National Service Act by refusing to register or otherwise resisting is to reaffirm the right of the individual to control his own life, to refuse to bow to an unresponsive and oppressive State: it means non-compliance with an unfair conscription system and non-compliance with military aggression and the ensuing evils in situations such as Vietnam. This non-compliance serves as a personal reaffirmation of belief in humanity and a personal liberation — the very system gives us a weapon to resist that system. We can make the choice between the two realities. In the words of Michael Hamel-Green:

"I am privileged to have an avenue of resistance that is denied many others in a selective system of conscription. . . I reassert my freedom precisely within the prison walls that aim to constrain me. I am glad too, to have been snatched from a purely private and alienated existence to one in which I can feel and act rationally upon a sense of human relation to my fellow man"

Or as put by Alice Lynd in We Won't Go: *"No co-operation must be seen in its larger context: a seizing of control of our own lives and a conscious effort to redirect the movement of society."*

At present there are over 300 public non-compliers, and National Service Department files show that there are over 11,000 who have refused to register in the six years up to December 31st 1970. Only 1007 of these have been prosecuted and convicted. Some of those who have not registered and have kept quiet about it have probably been motivated purely

"I am not a machine! I am not to be used merely as others will. I can, as Bertrand Russell asked, 'remember my humanity'. If you cannot, I pity you."

Geoff Mullen (gaoled for 2 years 22.3.71)

John Davidson and Sandy Thomas

beating the medical

the resistance

Those people who, for reasons of their own decide to Register for National Service but don't particularly want to be called up are faced with three possibilities: (1) they miss out on the ballot or (2) they fail the medical or (3) they get out legally e.g. by deferral or conscientious objection. Of the first two alternatives the only one you can do anything active about is failing the Medical and the following excerpt from Government Instructions to National Service Doctors should be helpful.

These can be used in two ways. They can be used to help you know of a condition you may have but were not aware was good enough to get you out. At the same time, they may help you to make something, for example, Asthma,

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS ON MEDICAL CLASSIFICATION AND FITNESS FOR SERVICE

When determining classification Medical Boards should bear in mind that: Only men who are fit for all field duties including the handling of weapons and instruments are fit for National Service.

Training during service will not be directed to rehabilitation or corrective functions and cannot "make a man" of the weakling, the neurotic or the

psychopath. It is particularly important that only those who clearly meet the required mental and physical standards should be classified fit.

by expediency (the chances of being prosecuted are less than those of being balloted into the army), but many others feel that this is a legitimate form of draft resistance, and do not feel any obligation to make their stand a public one by informing the N.S. Minister of their non-compliance. The Government has chosen to ignore virtually all of those who silently resist the draft and is reluctant to prosecute those who publicly resist. It is faced with a dilemma over the prosecution of draft resisters: if it takes no action it will be exposed as a paper tiger and this would greatly encourage non-compliance: on the other hand, if it launches a campaign of prosecution and imprisonment, the resultant public outcry and protest would force an end to conscription, at least in its present form. Hence the Government is pursuing a policy of picking on a few, usually those isolated from any organization, in order to scare people into submission to conscription, while at the same time concealing the massive scale of resistance against the draft.

PLEDGE OF A THOUSAND

One method used successfully in America to combat a policy such as this is that of the collective draft resistance pledge. This has been adapted in Australia by the DraftResisters' Unions in various states and the result is the *Pledge of a Thousand* — see the accompanying notice. This scheme is also aimed at the feeling of isolation experienced by many who are opposed to conscription, or who feel uneasy about it for personal reasons — if you refuse to register, you are not alone: substantial numbers support you and are acting with you. Because of the numbers acting together, each non-registration will be far more effective than it would be in isolation in bringing about the abolition of the draft.

It is important to emphasise that simple knowledge of these is not enough to get you out of the threshing machine. In nearly all cases, particularly ones which may be...well just a little doubtful, some form of corroborative case history is required. If you can't think of anything, complain of severe headache or bellyache. They can't really trace them but they look nice on a case history.

Finally the information here consists of excerpts. Much more is available. So if you are interested, consult the Deputy Information Attache, 30 Canning St., AINSLIE Ph. 477306.

psychopath. It is particularly important that only those who clearly meet the required mental and physical standards should be classified fit.

If this rule is not adhered to there is the real danger that a number of men who are called up for service will be found unfit by service standards either when the first report for duty or shortly after they commence service and will have to be discharged. Their lives and means of livelihood will have been un-

T



The National Tribal Council is in the process of mobilising the local Aboriginal populations in Queensland to openly oppose the Act especially when the nine points which will supposedly "liberalise" the Act pass through the Queensland parliament. This mobilisation is being financed by Abschol who have at present given about \$900 of which ANU Abschol gave \$200.

Assistance by ANU Abschol at present consists of fund raising and publicity of both the iniquities of the Act and progress in opposing it. Help spread the message by buying a "FREE BLACKS, SMASH ACT" badge at the Abschol stall on Thursdays in the Union.

The N.T.C. is also undertaking the task of mobilising Aboriginal voters. There is a very good chance that three seats in Western Australia could be won as well as a couple of northern seats in Queensland which should be a shot in the arm for Bjelke-Peterson.

The following summary does not cover all of this act. It is intended to deal only with those parts which are very important or particularly objectionable. Emphasis is given to those provisions which cause most complaints among Aborigines.

The basic philosophy of this act seems to be that the Aborigine it covers must be closely controlled by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs (hereafter referred to as the department). No meaningful form of self-determination is permitted. Apparent attempts at this are aborted by the close departmental control exerted.

In reading the act, or this summary, it is important to bear in mind the people with whom it deals. Aborigines on reserves have grown up believing that they had no rights at all and that they must always obey the white staff on the reserve. Under the previous acts and other directors this belief was very close to being correct. Even if this is no longer so this upbringing ensures that the Aborigine is unlikely to argue with any decision of the manager and is very unlikely to go as far as to appeal against his decision. This becomes more apparent when we consider the possible penalties for any such opposition — removal from the reserve, transfer to the other end of Qld, complete loss of income and thus food (other than what can be obtained from friends) or house arrest for an indeterminate period. The Aborigine knows these things can occur because he has seen them happen or knows of some one to whom they have happened. Some of these do not occur often but the threat is always there.

It is also important to realise that the Aborigine on the reserve has very little formal education — perhaps 5 years of schooling would be the average for the adults. Thus even where the act does give him some rights e.g. the right to appeal, he is unlikely to know this and is probably unable to use them. The difficulty of access to the reserves for outsiders ensures that he does not learn to exercise these rights. Thus while it may be true that the Qld. Full Court will take action against abuses of power by the administrators of the act it is highly unlikely that any Aborigine will bring before them a complaint.

30,00 Aborigines and Islanders are subject to this act.

THE ABORIGINAL AND ISLAND AFFAIRS ACT OF 1965

smash black act



DECLARATION UNDER AND EXEMPTION FROM THE ACT

The 1965 act differentiated between those Aborigines to be assisted and those not requiring aid. A period of twelve months was set aside during which the director could declare any Aborigine, part-Aborigine or person having a strain of Aboriginal blood to be an assisted Aborigine' (Sect 17). With this went the power to declare under the act any of the children of assisted Aborigines if they had 'not attained or not apparently attained' 17 years of age (S.19)

After the transitory twelve months, admission to the act was, if voluntary, by an application to the Director (S.18) Also included in the act are provisions for compulsory entry under the act. Thus if the Director or any authorised officer finds a person 'has a strain of Aboriginal blood' and 'should in his best interest be declared' he may require him to appear in court and 'to answer the complaint and to be further dealt with according to law' (S.20). The court may declare the Aborigine as needing assistance and put him under the act. In addition when an Aborigine or part-Aborigine comes before a court the presiding officer may declare the Aborigine to need assistance and put him under the act 'whether or not such person was convicted of the offence with which he was charged' (S.21)

Exemption from the act may be declared by the Director at his own discretion or upon receipt of an application for exemption. If such application is refused an appeal can be made to a magistrate's court as discussed later.

Two important points should be made to clarify the situation. Members of Parliament continuously receive requests for help to get out from under the act. It is also notable that 'free men' refer to the 'unassisted' as 'free men' and talk about getting their freedom when making application for exemptions. This shows the degree to which they feel

oppressed by the act.

This is not to say that all assisted Aborigines want to be exempted from the act. As things stand exemption means that the Aborigine must leave the reserve. Many Aborigines have lived there all their lives and still want to. They don't like the restrictions which they live but prefer them to being forced to leave their home. The restrictions, after all, are only what they are used to.

THE RESERVES

Within the preliminary to the 1965 act, Parliament specified that all existing reserves were to continue as such (S.4(11)). It is important to examine the extent and generality of the powers assigned to the Manager and to the department.

The most general powers are contained in Regulations 10-13 and apply to 'every resident on or visitor to' the reserve.

as arson, assault, bribery, drunkenness, theft and trespass.

The regulations not only authorise the manager to eject anyone 'who enters or remains on a reserve without the Manager's authority (R.13) but also make it an offence for anyone to bring onto a reserve 'anything which in the opinion of the Manager' is likely 'to disturb the peace, harmony, order or discipline of such Reserve' (R.17)

ABORIGINAL COURTS

The courts are to consist of at least two Aboriginal Justices of the Peace (if the community does not have 2 J.P.'s then at least three members of the Aboriginal Council will then form the Court). (R.48). Its power is defined as (a) hearing and determining any complaint for (a) offences against any By-Law or regulation and imposing penalties and (b) hearing and determining any action set out in "The Magistrates Court Act of 1921" in which the amount involved does not exceed two hundred dollars. The Court can only act in relation to assisted Aborigines and only within the reserve in which it is constituted.

The members of the court receive no training in their duties. Usually they do not fully comprehend the proceedings and are easily influenced by anyone who does. This, plus their natural desire not to get into the bad books of the Manager, gives to him considerable control over their activities.

APPEALS

Appeals to a magistrates court are available for more decisions which the act allows the department to make on behalf of the assisted Aborigine. This appeal must be made in writing. Considering the high rate of illiteracy of Aborigines (average education is about 5 years at school) this implies the heavy dependence they must place on white employees of the department for assistance in their appeal against decisions of the department.

Perhaps the most telling argument against the effectiveness of the appeal mechanism against administrative decisions is that it is very rarely used. This is despite continued complaints about these decisions. It may be that the basic reason for this is that since the Manager controls every aspect of the reserve and the life of its residents, accepting his decisions is a small price to pay to avoid antagonising him.

Appeals are also available against decisions of the Aboriginal Court. The procedure is similar except that the first court of appeal is the District Officer, and the second, the Visiting Justice.

FUNDS

The sense of control over nearly every aspect of the assisted Aborigines life is further extended in the financial sector with the provision of a series of Funds.

In addition to the Community fund already mentioned, the Aboriginal welfare Fund is set up, which is to be 'maintained for the general benefit of persons having a strain of Aboriginal blood' (R.4). The money is derived from the proceeds of any transactions by the reserve e.g. produce such as cattle. At no stage is there any indication as to what form 'general benefit' might take.

The department can take complete control of the financial affairs of an assisted Aborigine, exercising all powers which he himself would otherwise have (S.38). All his income is then paid into a trust fund account which is operated on by the Director or his delegate who allocates to the Aborigine such funds



as he (the Director) decides 'are required by the said assisted person or are necessary for payment of his just debts'.

Section 34 gives the Director power to forcibly move an assisted Aborigine not living on a reserve onto any reserve in Qld. The Director may remove an assisted Aborigine from the reserve by cancelling his certificate of entitlement (R.24) or may, on the recommendation of an Aboriginal Court, transfer him from one reserve to another (S.34). The wishes of the assisted Aborigine need not be considered. Appeals against each of these decisions may be made as discussed below. No non-resident Aborigine of a reserve can enter it without permission of the manager (R.13). This means that a non-resident Aborigine, born on a reserve with perhaps parents still living there, cannot enter without permission. Nor can the parents leave the reserve to visit the son without permission (R.70). These two provisions cause more complaints than any other in the act.

Detention in a dormitory can be enforced by the Manager, Aboriginal Court or Visiting Justice (R.70). Acts which are punishable by detention include attempts to escape or illegally leave the Reserve, 'failure to carry out instruction in hygiene, sanitation or infant welfare', being guilty of immoral conduct or committing an offence against discipline. The basic philosophy of the act, that of control of the people it covers, is shown by the definition offered as an offence against discipline (R.70). Breaches are seen as failing to obey 'lawful instructions', behaviour which is offensive, threatening, insolent, insulting, disorderly, obscene or indecent, wilful damage, being either idle, careless or negligent at work or 'IN ANY OTHER WAY OFFENDS AGAINST DISCIPLINE OR GOOD ORDER OF THE RESERVE OR COMMUNITY'.

The maximum term of detention before review is six months. Further detention requires a report to the Director. If the Director and Manager so wish there is no limit to the period of detention. The Manager has the power to release the detained person at any time (R.70).

ABORIGINAL COUNCILS

The Aboriginal Councils seem a liberal attempt to develop self-management on the Reserves. R.21 defines their role as that of 'local government of the Reserve' and, as such they are responsible for the 'good rule and government' of the Reserve or Community. The most pleasing aspect is the acknowledgement of cultural influences - such government is to be 'in accordance with Aboriginal customs and practices'. Furthermore, the Council is given the power and authority to make By-Laws, such as 'regulating and controlling peace (R.22), including setting maximum penalties which can be used in the Aboriginal Court (maximum of \$40 and/or 14 days imprisonment).

Other powers include passing By-Laws to determine 'the direction, administration and control of the working and business of the local government of the Reserve'. R.22 (See also R.23), it can also pass resolutions (R.20) and levy fees, rents and dues. (R.25). Despite the apparently wide powers assigned to it, the Council is continually subject to the Director. No By-Laws can have effect until approved by the Director (R.20), and each order or resolution is subject to the will of the Manager, who may suspend it, 'either for an indefinite period or for such a period as he may specify'. R.31 (1). The normal appeal mechanism applies.

All communal income (rents, fines, dues) is paid into a Community Fund (R.45) and 'A disbursement shall not be made from a Community Fund unless the Manager approves' (R.46). Thus the Manager controls all the council's finances and has another effective method of blocking any of its actions that he wishes to. No appeal mechanism exists.

The council consist of 4 assisted Aborigines only 2 of whom are elected. The other 2 are appointed by the Director.

Any assisted Aborigine who has been convicted of an offence against the Act, Regulations or By-Laws in the previous two years is not eligible to stand for election (R.33). The scope of the powers allotted to the manager give him a considerable degree of control over such convictions and thus over who is eligible to stand for election.



Australia now has various Public Order Bills which tend to limit one's freedom of speech. The recent gaoling of five women in Melbourne showed very clearly that these laws are not to be taken lightly. But none of them quite matches the Ordinance that last week became law in Niugini.

The Public Order Ordinance 1970 is an extraordinarily comprehensive bill which honestly could only be compared with laws such as South Africa's pass law. But perhaps it would be better if I simply go through a few of the provisions and let you draw your own conclusions.

Division 1 deals with "Processions and Meetings in Certain Places". Section 8 paragraph (1) states that: "The Administrator in Council may, by notice in the Gazette, declare that the provisions of this Division are in force in such part of the Territory ... (for no longer than one month) ... as are specified ... in the notice". That is, the Administrator can declare any part of the Territory to be a Certain Place in "the interests of the preservation of peace and public order".

... or meeting should be held or continue to be held, a senior commissioned officer of the Police Force may give an order (either oral or in writing) prohibiting the holding of the procession or meeting or directing the procession or meeting to disperse, as the case requires". If anyone fails to comply, the penalty is \$200 or six months imprisonment, or both.

Section 12 refers to the carrying of an offensive weapon "without lawful and reasonable excuse (the burden of proof of which is on him)". Penalty: five hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year, or both.

Part III - Provisions relating to Breaches of the Peace

In Australia such provisions include the famous "incites, urges, aids or encourages" sections. Well in Niugini Section 15 is a straight quote from there, only the penalty is \$500 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

But apparently this is not enough, and so there is Section 14, Subsection (1), containing amongst others, paragraph (a):

"A person who prints or publishes any writing, or who publishes or makes to an assembly a statement, which is intended -

e) to promote ill-will and enmity between different classes or communities of persons in the Territory, is guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Five hundred dollars or imprisonment for one year, or both". Then there comes the search clause.

Section 17. Subsections (1) and (2):

"(1) A member of the Police Force may, without warrant and using such force and assistance as is reasonably necessary, stop, detain and search a vessel, vehicle or aircraft if he suspects on reasonable grounds -

a) that ... (the mobile may be used) ... for a purpose prejudicial to the preservation of peace and public order; or b) ... (evidence of an offence is likely to be found) ...

colonial repression

Now let us see what can be done in a "Certain Place":

"9. (1) A person shall not a) organise or convene a public procession; or b) organise, convene or conduct a public meeting, except in accordance with a permit..."

The penalty is \$500 or imprisonment for one year, or both.

"9. (2) For the purposes of Subsection (1) of this section, it is irrelevant that the accused person did not intend that the procession or meeting should be such that a permit would be required for it unless ... (he tried to stop it from being in the area)..."

The penalty this time is \$200 or imprisonment for six months, or both.

Well that Division of the Ordinance seems to be just that much better than the Australian laws, except that it only applies to Certain Areas. To cover all parts of the Territory, Division 2 deals with "General Provisions":

Section 11, Subsection (1), Paragraph (e) nicely covers all processions or meetings:

"Where it appears on reasonable grounds to a senior commissioned officer of the Police Force that i) if a public procession or public meeting ... is held or continues to be held it is likely to give rise to a breach of the peace; or ii) it is otherwise undesirable in the interests of the maintenance of peace and public order that any such process-



and may seize any such evidence, weapon or thing so found. (2) The power to search under this section includes the power to search a person who is in ... (the mobile) ..."

Part IV - Security for Keeping the Peace and for Good Behaviour.
Here we come to the "pass law" sections.

Section 22, subsection (1) includes paragraph (c):

"Where an information in writing on oath is laid before a Magistrate that (c) there is in the Territory a person whose public utterances or publications are, or whose conduct is, calculated to be prejudicial to the preservation of peace and public order,

the Magistrate may issue a warrant for the arrest of the person"

Section 23 lays out the possible penalties. Subsection (1) says basically "... the Court shall make an order accordingly". Sub-section (2) concerns inclusion in the order of a recognizance of good behaviour for a period not exceeding 12 months. But Subsection (3) is the interesting one:

"(3) Where the Court considers it advisable for the preservation of peace and public order that -

- a) the defendant should not be permitted to be in a (Certain Area) or
- b) having regard to the defendant's past conduct he should not be permitted to remain in that part of the Territory in which the conduct which gave rise to the order occurred, the recognizance may include a condition that the defendant remain -
- c) within a specified area of the Territory; or



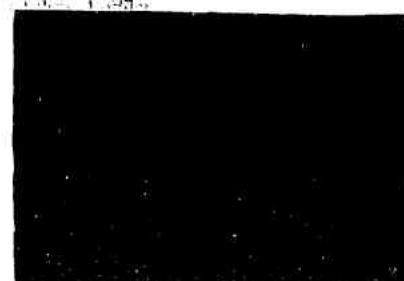
d) outside a specified area of the Territory, either completely or with such exceptions as are specified in the order, for such a period as the Court thinks proper, but in the case of a person born in the Territory no such condition shall require him to remain outside his home Subdistrict."

So these are some excerpts. The Administrator can ban all meetings and processions in any specified area for a month at a time. In any area at all police can break up a meeting if a breach of the peace appears likely. People in vehicles can be searched without a warrant, using "such force as is reasonably necessary". One cannot publish or publicly state anything that may "promote ill-will". And finally if one does commit any offence which may be "prejudicial to the preservation of peace and public order", one can be directed to stay in a specified area for any specific period of time.

I have restricted my comments: you decide what you think.

To be fair to the Administration, they have included provisions that charges under sections to do with words only must be brought to the attention of the Secretary for Law, and a local court cannot consider the charge. Also there is a special section (Section 34) which points out what the Ordinance does not cover, and this is virtually a mini bill of rights: you can in good faith point out errors in the government or in laws, or in the administration of justice, and so on. But this section does not lessen the effect of any other section, including all those I have quoted.

Andrew Podger.



another committee

It is obvious that discontent with the present structure of student government has been widespread. In 1970, the SRC elected in first term was voted out of office by general meeting on the ground of its lack of representativity, and a record number of nominations received for a second election. Many of those nominated, and a number of those elected, stood on a platform of complete abolition of the SRC. In a survey of all students, a large majority voted for abolition of the SRC, but support for replacement schemes varied. At a general meeting the SRC as a structure was voted out of existence; a motion for its replacement by nothing at all, that is, to rely entirely on spontaneity, was only defeated by the use of points of order by two students to prevent extension of time.

Both the incumbent President Mark Cunliffe, and the President for 1971, Mike Wright, were in favour of abolition; both had replacement plans; Mike's was replacement by a five-man executive, Mark's was by a two-man scheme - in both cases rule was to be by general meeting. Late in the year, the first part of Mark's draft constitution, the principle of a two-man "executive", was accepted by general meeting. Mike then withdrew his motion. This, at the end of 1970, seemed to indicate that the SRC was abolished, that the most important principle, that of the composition of the central bureaucracy, was accepted.

Yet it is now near the end of June, 1971, and the SRC is still here!!!!!!

How did this happen?

The "abolition of the SRC" seemed to have suffered the fate of all controversial issues, that if nothing is settled by stuvac, there is a tendency for other things, naturally, to take precedence, and nothing is done.

Despite the fact of having a full-time paid officer of the Students' Association on duty for the entire holidays, the question of the future of student government at the

ANU was left undiscussed, and indeed, the position was weaker at the beginning of 1971 than it had been at the end of 1970. During the holidays, Mark Cunliffe's substitute proposals were withdrawn; so we find ourselves in the position that the SRC continues.

Is the problem then solved? Has an SRC-type arrangement regained legitimacy? Obviously not. Again, in the elections at the beginning of the year, not enough nominations were received to fill all positions, and the other places, including most of the executive, were filled at a very poorly-attended general meeting. We are then faced with another problem. Not only has interest in the SRC dropped to practically zero, but attendance at general meetings (usually bad at the ANU), after hitting a high last year, has dropped to worse than usual. Has all interest in political matters faded away? Again, no. The Moratorium and anti-Apartheid movements are very active, a Women's Liberation Group has started up, there are rumours of the Politics Society reforming.

But it may be argued that political matters are not the sole concern of student government. Indeed, the constitution as we found last year, limits the extent to which the A.N.U.S.A. can concern itself with such extra-University activities as the Moratorium. It has been the tendency in some universities (and one of the candidates for President here last year stood on such a platform) to limit the activities of student government to matters strictly relating to the welfare of students.

But such purely student welfare matters have also failed to raise much interest at all. How many people know that they will, from 1973, be paying \$5 a year towards the cost of a free dental service on campus?

It must be admitted that publicity has been appalling. Apart from "Bullsheet", a welcome return to the old weekly notes, there has been little or no advertising of general meetings, even that laid down in

the constitution.

Many people seem to think the SRC has been abolished, and therefore disregard its activities. Many others know it hasn't but are waiting for someone else to do something about it. At any rate, while nothing is being done, it is hardly to be expected that these will be much interest shown in that nothing. Not only have no moves been made towards a restructuring of government, but the SRC itself is not functioning even as it usually does, let alone as it is theoretically expected.

It is at least partly to rectify this situation that the 5-man Committee on Student Government has been set up. Elected at yet another poorly-attended general meeting, on March 5, at the end of first term, the members are:

Tim Burns,
Alison Richards,
Alan Sells,
Lambros Karavis
Robert Somosi,
plus Mike Wright and Adam Salzer as permanent visitors.

The aims of the committee are to discuss the present system of student government, if possible to suggest an alternative system, and to report to the A.N.U.S.A. at the beginning of third term.

Even if belatedly, the committee is attempting to raise again the questions of the aims and competence of student government, the aims of the original system, and why it seems to have failed. It is also trying to find a system, if any, suited to the present and, more difficult, the future needs of the ANU. Three meetings have already been held, and various people with experience in student affairs have been consulted for their opinions. Meetings are on Wednesdays at 12 noon until 2, and are open to all interested. Anyone with ideas on student organisation is especially asked to attend, or to get in touch with the committee, since decisions made will possibly affect the entire future structure of student government on campus.

Alison Richards



KNOW YOUR OWN IQ

by Jarc Ghee

For the past few years, I have been trying to develop an IQ test especially meant for the assessment of university students' abilities for academic pursuits. The following test is but a sample of the Series I have been working at. As you will see, I have paid special attention in making these little tests attractive to students by appealing to their well-publicised taste for risque witticisms. This however, is a serious test, although amusing, and it would be of great help if as many students as possible would like to communicate their scores to me. Which information will, of course, be treated in strictest confidence.

INSTRUCTIONS

Fill in the missing words in the following text. You will see that some words occur more than once. Take avail of this: The time limit, to be strictly observed, is 4 minutes.

He had been watching that girl for the past hour, fascinated as he was by her op-art(1) which she wore so low on her (2)..... that he could just manage a glimpse of the bushy shade of her(3).

Suddenly, with a swift flick of her hand, she slipped her(1) down her(2), revealing a(5)(6).

Shocked by so unexpected a sight, he looked away and stared instead at her(1) which now lay abandoned at her feet. Soon enough though, he found himself staring at her again, staring right between her(4), staring as if under a spell from that(5)(6) of her.

"Well,(7) me! Why don't you(7) me? Are you(8)?"

He awoke from his daze. He realized that she had walked up to him and actually glued her(4) on his. Her(4) twitched with impatience and fury. He realized the situation and his(9) immediately turned(10).

"At last! I wondered if you would ever(11) a(12)! I thought you were(8).

He(13) profusely and withdrew in haste.

The test is over. Do not be alarmed if you have failed to find all the missing words. Indeed, I expect four correct answers to be the average. Now turn to page for the solution and the score.

P.t.o.

ed note: Of course the I in IQ stands for innocence.
(1) sunglasses
(2) nose
(3) eyelashes
(4) eyes
(5) pronounced
(6) squint
(7) answer
(8) deaf
(9) cheeks
(10) crimson
(11) take
(12) notice
(13) apologized

COMPETITION

NEWSWEEK

Offers a grant to the best article submitted to Woroni in 1971 by a member of ANU.

NEWSWEEK offers \$50.

for the best article as judged by the 1971 Woroni Editors.

It is not too late to submit your article, on whatever you care to discuss, as the judging will not take place until 3rd term.

CONCERT

A concert will be held at Bruce Hall on Friday 2 July to aid East Pakistani refugees in West Bengal. ABC concert pianist, Miss Mary Warnecke, has given her services free for the concert which will include pieces by Bach, Beethoven, Chopin, Liszt, Bartok and Khachaturian.

Miss Warnecke was acclaimed in a Press review of her recitals during the recent Aquarius Festival of University Arts. She has had a number of solo engagements with the ABC and is a student of the international pianist, Louis Kentner. She is the wife of Mr T.H.Bensen, an MSc student in the Department of Chemistry.

Tickets for her Bruce Hall concert, which will begin at 8.15 pm, are available from the Asian Studies Faculty office, the SRC Office in the Union, and The Gold House, Cinema Centre, at a cost of \$2.

NOTICE TO ALL YOUNG MEN

If you turn 20 between July 1st and December 31st this year then you are eligible to refuse to register for National Service during the next non-registration period. Failure to do so will lead to your participation in the Indo-China war and the continuation of the conscription system.

A target of at least 1000 non-registrations has been set for this coming June/July period. The penalty involved is a fine of \$40-\$200 but confidential National Service Department files show that up to December 31st 1970, only 1007 out of a total of more than 11,000 non-registrants had been prosecuted. This means that the chances of prosecution are less than those of being balloted into the army.

If you are willing to help end conscription for the Indo-China war, participate in the "Pledge of a Thousand" scheme by filling in the coupon below or sending a donation.

Nothing is binding or irreversible, and all names are confidential unless permission is otherwise granted.

You will be informed of the number of non-registrants reached prior to the non-registration period, and the final decision will be up to you.

PLEDGE OF A THOUSAND

I would like more information on draft resistance.

I intend not to register for National Service during the next non-registration period.

I enclose a donation of towards this scheme.

Name:

(Surname) (Christian or other names)

Address:

Postcode:

Signature: Date of birth:

Send to: 'D.R.U. Pledge Scheme' c/- S.R.C. Office. or Jack Waterford 30 Canning Street, Ainslie.....A.C.T.

Woroni

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN



Indonesia

The following news item is from the popular and influential Indonesian daily, Indonesia Raya. Indonesia Raya's report on political prisoners is significant because the editor of the newspaper, respected journalist Mochtar Lubis, was himself imprisoned by former President Soekarno for his criticism of Soekarno's rule. Lubis was under house arrest in Djakarta for about four years, and later spent a few more years in goal before the 1965 coup.

There are about 50,000 political prisoners detained without due process of law, in Indonesia but the Indonesian government has promised to reduce this number to 20,000 within a short time. The decision was taken during the visit of Sean MacBride SC, chairman of Amnesty International and secretary general of the Committee of International Jurists.

MacBride stayed in Indonesia for about a week and returned to Geneva on November 1, 1970.

MacBride said that according to government estimates, there are about 30,000 C category prisoners. He hoped that they will be released in the next six months. He said the Indonesian government decided to set them free at the end of 1969 or in early 1970, but unfortunately the decision could not be affected.

MacBride said the Indonesian government needs the support of all the people so that the released prisoners can be accepted in society and given jobs.

There are 5,000 A category and about 15,000 B category prisoners. According to MacBride, the government is aware of the concern in international circles about the prisoners camp on Buru Island.

MacBride said: "... I have asked the government to permit the prisoners to write to their families. It is necessary to do what needs doing to facilitate the reunion of the prisoners with their families.

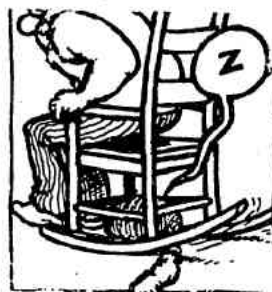
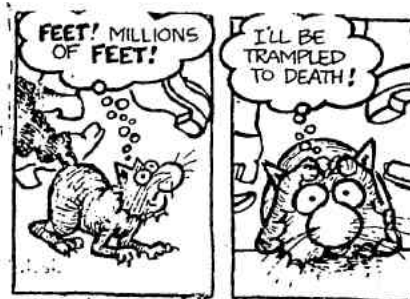
We also hope that within a short time, the International Red Cross will be invited to visit prisoners camps, including Buru. I am grateful to the government for the assistance given to our mission. They appreciate our activity as objective and constructive".

During his visit MacBride was accompanied by Miss Stephanie Grant, a specialist on Southeast Asia in the London Bureau of Amnesty international. They were welcomed by the Indonesian Association of Lawyers, talked with justice of the Supreme Court, Foreign Minister Adam Malik, Justice Minister Seno Adjie, Cabinet Secretary Sudharmano, Presidential Assistant Brig. Gen. Ali Murtopo and Attorney General Sugih Arto.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL BY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS

1. I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of a member of the Council by the undergraduate students of the University.
2. Persons eligible to vote are the students of the University enrolled for study for degrees of Bachelor.
3. There is one seat to be filled, that to be vacated by Mr J. Fennessy. The member elected will hold office for one year from 30 September, 1971.
4. I invite nominations of persons for election. In accordance with the provisions of the University Act as recently amended, each person nominated must be a student of the Australian National University and have attained the age of 18 years.
5. The nominations must be made in writing by two persons qualified to take part in the election and must contain the written consent of the candidate to his nomination. Subject to this requirement no particular form of nomination is prescribed but specimen nomination forms are available from me.
6. Nominations must reach me by 4.00 pm on Friday 9 July 1971. They should either be delivered to my office in the University or posted to "The Returning Officer, Australian National University, Box 4, Post Office, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600". In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed "Election by Undergraduate Students".
7. If there is more than one nomination a ballot will be necessary. Each person eligible to vote will be sent a voting paper and a notice setting out how the voter's preference is to be shown and prescribing a date and time by which voting papers must reach the Returning Officer.
8. A list of persons qualified to vote and the provisions of the University Act, Statute and Rules concerning elections may be consulted at my office.

H.I. Cumpston
Acting Registrar and Returning Officer.



bull

BEHIND THE BULL
Advertising in Bull Sheet not only includes all general club functions but also includes such dates as 'Committee Meetings' and 'Advance Dates' of anything you have planned in the future.

Remember even if you have a club news sheet, your club can still profit by advertising in Bull Sheet so as to let the rest of the Uni. students know of what's on, and encourage new membership and participation.

REMEMBER BULL SHEET IS TO LET EVERYONE KNOW WHATS ON!!!!!!

If you don't know where to send your info, then send it:

1. by internal mail to the publicity officer SRC Office to arrive the Friday before bull sheet comes out.
2. bring it to John XX111 college and put in under my door Room A209 by Sunday night.
3. write it in the publicity book in the SRC office by 10.00 Monday morning.

So send in a copy of your clubs planned programme for this term to save you any future worry.

Michael Marks
SRC Publicity Officer



ACTION

ON

APARTHEID

The impressive line-up of speakers on Apartheid has been arranged by the Anti-Apartheid Committee for the week June 28th to July 2nd.

Peter Hain the organiser of the STOP THE '70 TOURS in Britain will speak on the Union Terrace at 1.00 pm Monday 28th June. This was one of the most effective protest campaigns ever seen and if anyone knows about Anti-Apartheid protesting, he does.

Bishop Crowther formerly Bishop of Kimberley in South Africa arrives on Friday. A public meeting in the Old Canberra High School Hall has been arranged. With Bishop Crowther will be Jim Boyce former Wallaby and Mrs Sekai Holland, a Black Rhodesian.

8.00 pm Friday 2nd July. The Hall is across from the Union building.

Make sure you are at both meetings. They will be well worthwhile.

P.S. The vigil goes on as ever.

Give Racists no Rest! If you are still asking what has it got to do with us, come and hear the speakers mentioned above. The information is there to be had. The blacks of South Africa cannot wait much longer.

Posters and literature are available at the Anti-Apartheid Stall every Thursday lunchtime in the Union.

ADMINISTRATIVE TRAINEESHIPS FOR GRADUATES

Applications are invited from graduates and final year undergraduates for Traineeships in the Commonwealth Public Service Board's Administrative Trainee Scheme. Graduates in any discipline of a recognised university are eligible. Previous trainees have held degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Economics and Commerce.

SALARIES AND APPOINTMENTS

The present minimum commencing salaries are, according to level and type of degree -

First class honours or higher degree	\$4900
Second class honours degree	\$4600
Four year degree, or three year degree plus second degree or diploma	\$4300
Three year degree	\$4100

These salaries will be reviewed during 1971. Appointment of selected trainees will be made in January 1972, after selection tests and interviews in local capital cities.

TRAINING COURSE

Selected applicants will undertake a twelve months' training programme conducted by the Board in Canberra. The intensive training period will consist of lectures, seminars, tutorials and assignments on Government and Administration, Economics, Industrial Relations and Management. Throughout the year, trainees will also undertake work rotations in

several departments or with the Board. During this time they will be attached to senior officers to gain experience in clerical and administrative duties.

On successful completion of the course, trainees will be placed in Departments or the Board, depending on their aptitudes and personal preferences. Most will be placed in Canberra but a limited number of vacancies may occur in other capitals. There are excellent opportunities for continuing advancement on merit.

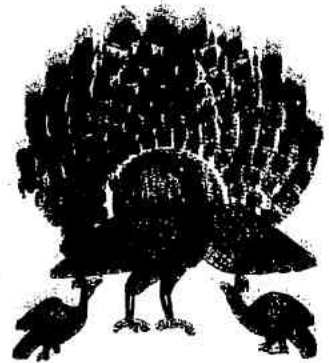
APPLICATIONS

Information brochures and application forms are available from University Appointments Board, Careers and Guidance Officers and Commonwealth Public Service Inspectors in all capital cities.

Applications must be forwarded to-

THE SECRETARY,
PUBLIC SERVICE BOARD,
CANBERRA, A.C.T. 2600.

with whom applications close on 12 August, 1971.



HANDICRAFTS OF ASIA

at
THE PEACOCK

SUITE 1 & 20 (upstairs) MANUKA ARCADE

NEW CONSIGNMENT OF
PERSIAN RUGS

See our exotic display of Asian Jewellery, carved bone and wood Indian Kurtas, incense, frankincense and myrrh.

Hours: 10am - 4pm Tues. & Wed.
10 - 9pm Friday
9am - 4pm Sat.

Paddy Pallin Canberra

19 GAREMA PLACE, CANBERRA CITY, A.C.T., 2601

Telephone: 478949

We have a large range of rock climbing, camping and bushwalking equipment available.

In the near future a very comprehensive winter range, downhill and cross-country ski equipment.

Watch this Ad. for all the latest winter equipment.

THE A.N.U. UNION BOARD

invites

Applications for the position of Union Art Exhibition Director for 1971.

Act quickly - the art exhibition is fast approaching and we want to make it the best ever.

Student Artists!

The exhibition will open on 19th September. Be prepared - start that artwork now. Tempus Fugit!

E.C.deTott
Secretary to the Union.

THE AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL UNIVERSITY UNION

NOTICE TO ALL MEMBERS

- In accordance with Section 11, sub-section (1) (h) of the Constitution I give notice that it is necessary to hold an election of ten members of the Union Board of Management by the general membership of the Union.
- Persons eligible to vote are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except a person suspended from membership under Section 9, sub-section 2, of the Constitution during the period of his suspension.
- There are ten seats to be filled. The members elected will hold office from 26th July, 1971.
- I invite nominations of persons for election. Each person nominated must be an ordinary OR life member of the Union, unless his eligibility has been rendered invalid by Section 2 para B, of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.
- Nominations must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary and shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at an election and shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act if elected.
- Nominations must reach me by 5 pm on Tuesday, 29th June, 1971. They should either be delivered to my office in the Union or posted to the Returning Officer, the Australian National University Union, Box 4, P.O. Canberra, A.C.T. In either case the envelope should be clearly endorsed Nominations for Union Election.
- A list of persons qualified to vote and the relevant provisions of the Union Constitution and the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules may be consulted at my office and will be made available to any member on request.

E.C.deTott
SECRETARY TO THE UNION
RETURNING OFFICER

Allen Curtis & Partners Pty. Ltd.

LICENSED AGENTS

491833

Members of Combined Listing Service
Members of the Real Estate Institute

Canberra's Largest Selling
Organisation
Agents for

Land Lease Homes

Offices at

- 122 Bunda St. Civic
- Tasman House, Hobart Place
- 169 Alinga St. Civic

whether

BUYING - SELLING - LEASING

contact

"CURTIS of CANBERRA"

1971 A.N.U. REVUE - AUDITIONS

Auditions will be held for the 1971 A.N.U. Revue on the following dates:

Saturday, July 3	10.00 am
Sunday, July 4	2.00 pm
Monday, July 5	7.30 pm

AT THE CHILDERS STREET HALL.....

If you have any skill or talent in:

- modern dancing
- singing
- acting (the fool)
- shedding inhibitions (and clothes) etc.

WE WANT YOU

Nominations are called for Bush Week Director.

Bush Week, this year, is to be held July 22-23-24. Please hand in your nomination and ideas for the week's entertainment to the President ANUBA (Mike Wright) by Friday June

CAPITOL CINEMA MANUKA - Tel. 959642

New Screening:
Richard Harris in "A MAN CALLED HORSE"

Coming Soon:
Anna Calder-Marshall & Timothy Dalton in "WUTHERING HEIGHTS"

SESSIONS: Nightly at 8 (Except Sunday)
Intermediate Saturday at 4
Matinees Saturday & Wednesday at 12.

GIVIC THEATRE CITY - Tel 487313

New Screening:
Ingrid Pitt, Peter Cushing, Dawn Addams in "THE VAMPIRE LOVERS"

Sessions: Nightly at 7.45 pm (Except Sunday)
Intermediate Saturday at 4.00
Matinee Wednesday at 12.

SUNDAY ONLY: June 27th at 8 pm
Robert Shaw, Christopher Plummer in "THE ROYAL HUNT OF THE SUN"

Adventure.
Student Concessions apply Mon - Thurs. Incl.

INTRA-CAMP

Intra campus competition for second term will commence on Monday June 28. The number of competitions has been doubled with the addition of women's hockey and netball to Basketball and Volleyball.

It is anticipated that teams will once again be attracted from throughout the University. Anyone interested in forming a team should contact Edie Young at the Sports Union Office.

ited to two guests. Children of members will also be subject to this rate.

Lodge users are required to supply their own food and sheets.

Invitations are extended to members willing to act as lodge leader for the weekend. Free accommodation will be provided in return for general supervision.

CLIMB, BABY, CLIMB

Weekend 26-27 June, Mixed activities Bungonia

A mighty limestone gorge, walking and climbing. Leaders Tony Wood (490472) and Don Clingan (490489)

Sunday July 4th - Mt Tinderry Intrepid bushwalkers will try to ascend this mighty mountain - Leader David Shaw (956474)

with their win over Norths. Second Grade have been a good but very unlucky side. However with their luck gradually improving they show signs that the second round of the competition may prove successful.

Meanwhile gentleman Jack Curtis's Third Fifteen has generated such spirit and enthusiasm that it is set to force its way into the semi finals. Frequently set upon to supply players for the higher grades the thirds have nevertheless developed a system in their play and due to the stabilizing influence of Jack Curtis they are considered as a most formidable side.

Despite having 112 registered players we believe about the largest Rugby Club in Canberra, we will always cater for new players and especially supporters. Anyone interested in being the Club linesman should leave his name at the Sports Union - we urgently need one.

SPORT

HOCKS

All four of ANU's men's hockey teams have chances of making the finals this year. At the end of Round 5 (5th June) the teams were placed:

- A1 - 4th (8 points)
- A2 - 2nd (10 points)
- B1 - 6th (7 points)
- B2 - 8th (3 points)

However after a very promising start the May vacation resulted in a drop in most grades. Second term should see all back to full strength and winning again.

Probably its worst performance for 5 years was witnessed over the long weekend at annual SCANNND carnival in Sydney. ANU lost to UNSW; Sydney and Woolongong, but managed to defeat Newcastle. Reports indicate fitness in the last 15 minutes was responsible, which can probably be attributable to alcohol. The only notable feature on the playing field was the ex banana-bender's (Peter Fordham) prowess at scoring off penalty corners. Socially the weekend was a great success, full marks to Chalker & Uddin for taking a commanding points lead in the Annual Animal of the Year award.

It is expected Sydney Uni will come to ANU for a social weekend on July 17th fielding mens and womens sides. With all of its first grade available ANU's should have little difficulty in reversing the SCANNND result.

Notable individual performances of late have included last years 'Animal' J. 'Mary' Bouchier captaining the ACT colts into the final of NSW Under 21 titles. Unfortunately they lost to Sydney. This performance was assisted greatly by a currently in form Neil Bessell who it is hoped can keep it up in club games. Reports also to hand show that if both Neil and 'Shaggy' Mich Horne either nominated or been available they had excellent prospects of gaining selection in the NSW Colts team.

ANU's 1st grade captain and only representative in the ACT senior team, Paul Rayner did not 'perform' as well as hoped, at state titles, but still has managed to be selected in the combined Australian Uni side to play combined Indian Uni on July 7th in Melbourne.

The clubs resident doctor and funny man has dampened spirits by reporting Uriki (Yook) Dzubinskis likely absence for another month with knee trouble, while Tenny Beath is expected to play again in a fortnight.

SKIING

With the opening of the Ski Season on the Queen's Birthday Weekend there have been a large number of enquiries concerning skiing. The ANU Ski Club is interested in every new member it can get. With this in mind the club has planned a weekend at Perisher Valley. It will be on from Thursday 1st July through to Sunday 4th. Basic instruction will be available to beginners on the 1st and 2nd. This instruction will be in Alpine or Nordic Skiing, but it is only basic. On the 3rd and 4th Club Races will be held. These races are open to all standards of skiers, from beginners to advanced. Trophies will be awarded to the winners of the various sections. The Club can arrange accommodation and transport if it is required and will also be able to obtain discounts on ski and clothing hire. If you are interested in this weekend, even for only two days, and if you are not already a member, then give your name and address to the Sports Union Office. It is important that you do this as soon as possible. One important point to note is that financial Club members will receive preference for accommodation. The Membership Fee being only \$1. It is hoped that a large number of people will go to Perisher for the four days from the 1st to 4th July.

Tony Martin
President.

ROLL IN THE SNOW

The Sports Union has successfully negotiated for use of Athol Ski Lodge for the weekends from 26th June through to the first weekend in August.

Accommodation is available for fourteen people, and bookings may be made from twelve days prior to the weekend.

Bookings should be made at the Sports Union Office between 12.30 and 3.30 pm; telephone bookings will not be accepted.

Rates for Sports Union members are \$3.00 for Friday nights and \$3.50 for Saturday nights.

Non sports union members rates are \$4.50 per night, each member being lim-

RUGGERS

Lack of penetration in the backline has been the cause for concern with the ANU Rugby Union First Fifteen. In the last two games it has been the inability of the University backs to break through that has led to defeat. The university forwards are playing well, and have managed to gain supremacy in the games since the start of second term.

Second Grade, should be pleased

ON ICE

Each Sunday the icebergers of the ANU Boat Club brave the waters of Lake Burley Griffin at 10.00 am.

All members or aspirant members should appear and they will get a row. Could those who wish to make any enquiries contact either Ben Smith or Malcolm Lamb at the Sports Union office.

The Annual Boat Club Dinner for 1971 will be held on Friday July 2 at the Scarth Room University House.

..... TAKE SCRAGG FOR EXAMPLE
A GOOD LAD WITH A GOOD HEART, AND A FAIR BRAIN. YES, SCRAGG WAS O.K. BUT.....

..... SCRAGG WAS PUNY. WAS ON A TRIP TO THE SWIMMING POOL WAS AN EMBARRASSING EXPERIENCE TO SCRAGG.....

HAW HAW HAW ARE ARE

WHERE DID YOU LEAVE YOUR MUSCLES SCRAGG?

PLEASE LEAVE ME ALONE. I DO NOT WISH TO BE SEEN

..... LIFE BECAME INCREASINGLY DIFFICULT FOR SCRAGG.... AND HIS COMPLEX WORSENED

-UNTIL ONE DAY, WHEN SCRAGG SAW A POSTER

Kingsley Street Hall WEIGHT TRAINING

IN

SMALL BEGINNINGS

..... LITTLE BY.....

..... LITTLE

UNTIL.....

..... AT LAST.....

SOOPER SCRAGG

..... AND LATER

THERE'S SCRAGG! HEY SCRAGG. WHERE'S YOUR... MU....

BAMM

KE-OWW

POW!!!

VER-PUNCH

THIS LITTLE SAGA IS PRESENTED BY A.N.U. SPORTS UNION
- WE DON'T ASK YOU TO TAKE THIS SCRAGG STORY SERIOUSLY BUT WE DO SUGGEST YOU ATTEND OUR WELL APPOINTED FITNESS/WEIGHT TRAINING CENTRE.

Kingsley Hall
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE DRILL HALL
- KINGSLEY STREET
- BEHIND CHILDERS STREET HALL)

SUCH ACTIVITY RELEASES TENSION, REJUVENATES, AND DEVELOPES THE BODY - PROVIDING PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STIMULATION. IT CAN PROVIDE A SYSTEM OF CONTROLLED WORK, LEADING TO A HIGHER DEGREE OF FITNESS.

OPEN TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE SPORTS UNION

COME ALONG AT ANY TIME BETWEEN 7am and 10pm WEEKDAYS

SPECIAL TIMES FOR PEOPLE WHO NEED SOMEONE TO DRIVE/HELP THEM:
PRE-BREAKFAST SESSION UNDER PROFESSIONAL INSTRUCTION COMMENCE 7.15 AM - 8 AM.

MEN MON • WED • FRI

WOMEN 7.15 AM - 8 AM TUES & THURS

INSTRUCTION PERIOD: MON - FRI: 5 - 7 PM, PLUS SPECIAL WEIGHT LIFTING CLASSES ON MON & WED NIGHTS 7 - 9 PM.

PICK UP THE PIECES FOLKS. SOOPER SCRAGG WILL PAY FOR THE SURGERY

G. Ball

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, PHONE OR CALL THE SPORTS UNION OFFICE 49.1710 OR 49.2273

ef.
378.947
WOR



**LET ME SAY,
AT THE RISK
OF SEEMING
RIDICULOUS,
THAT THE
TRUE
REVOLUTIONARY
IS GUIDED
BY GREAT
FEELINGS
OF LOVE**

che

DEJEME DECIRLE, A RIESGO DE PARECER RIDICULO, QUE EL REVOLUCIONARIO VERDADERO ESTA GUIADO POR GRANDES SENTIMIENTOS DE AMOR

JUNE 30

MORATORIUM AGENDA

Saturday 26th - Working B at 30 Canning St., Ainslie.
Leafleting of Canberra. VOLUNTEERS NEEDED.

Sunday 27th - Leafleting and Postering.

Monday 28th - Occupation of Union 24 hours a day for work.

Tuesday 29th - Mungo Macallum speaks Lunchtime Union Terrace.

Wednesday 30th. - Moratorium Day
- CASAN Teach-in in Refectory 10am-12noon
- University March from Garran Hall 12noon
- Main March from City Hill 12.30

1.30 rally in Civic Square City. Speakers include Rev. Roger Pryke Alan Sells (American War Veteran) Fred Langram etc - activities continue through to 6 pm

July 26th - Mass Moratorium Meeting in Melbourne to decide future of Anti-war movement.



STOP THE WAR

TO STOP THE MORATORIUM